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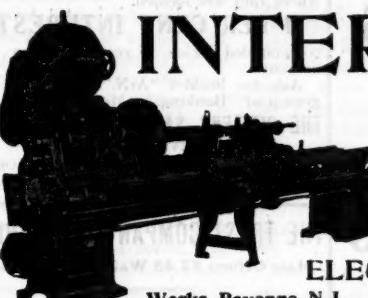


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The best address for letters is simply Army and Navy Journal, New York.

Prof. Albert E. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, who has received the Nobel prize for physicists because of his discovery of a new method of determining the velocity of light, was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy May 31, 1873, and resigned from the Navy as Master Sept. 30, 1881. He studied in the University of Berlin in 1880, in Heidelberg and in the College de France and Ecole Polytechnique. He has also received within a few weeks from the Royal Society of England the award of the Copley medal for optical investigation. His first notable invention was an instrument for measuring the velocity of light, and it is for an improved method that he has now received the Nobel prize. He is also the inventor of a spectroscope that has a higher separating power than any other instrument in use, and of several instruments for measuring distance by means of light waves. One of his most famous inventions is an interferometer, that not only measures light waves, but counts the waves. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale University and that of Doctor of Science from Cambridge University, England. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Sciences, the American and British Associations for the Advancement of Science, and the International Commission of Weights and Measures. He is a corresponding member of the Académie des Sciences, of Paris, and a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and of the Royal Society, and an honorary member of the Royal Institute of Great Britain. He has also received the Rumford medal, founded in 1796 by Count Rumford, and which up to 1860 had been awarded but twice, in 1839 to Robert Hare for his invention of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, and in 1860 to John Ericsson for his caloric engine. In spite of his absorbing work in teaching and in scientific investigation, Professor Michelson has found time to keep up an active interest in naval affairs as a member of the Illinois naval militia, in which he was appointed, in April, 1900, commander of the 1st Ship's Crew. He is a frequent contributor to The Philosophical Magazine, Nature, The American Journal of Science and other scientific periodicals.

Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, in his report for the month of October last makes it clear that health conditions in the canal territory are not only excellent, but steadily improving. Among white employees there was an annual death rate for September of 25.72 per thousand; for October, 17.05 per thousand. Among the negro employees for the same months, the same figures are 29.79 and 29.22—almost the same. For all employees the figures are 28.63 and 25.97. Taking the total population, including employees and non-employees, the figures are, for the city of Panama, 35.66 and 30.91; for Colon, 44.04 and 42.84; for the Canal Zone, 28.43 and 26.56; for the whole population, including Panama, Colon, and the Canal Zone, 32.93 and 30.19. The sick rate also shows an improvement, being in September 27.78 sick daily out of every thousand employees, and in October, 26.90. Comparing October of 1906 with October of 1907, the improvement is still more marked. In October of 1906 there was an annual death rate among the white employees of 15.27; in October of 1907, an annual death rate of 17.05. Among the negro employees similar figures are 55.20 and 29.22—very little more than half of what it was last year. For all employees 46.68 and 25.97; that is, taking the employees as a whole, the annual death rate for October was 20 per thousand less in 1907 than it was in 1906; for the city of Panama, 44.04 as against 30.91, an improvement of 14 per thousand; for the city of Colon, 62.04 as against 42.84, an improvement of 20 per thousand; for the Canal Zone, 41.85 as against 26.56, an improvement of 15 per thousand; for the total

population, Panama, Colon, and the Canal Zone, 46.40 as against 30.19, an improvement of 16 per thousand. In October, 1906, there were every day among all our employees 33.62 men sick out of every thousand of employees. In October, 1907, there were 26.90, an improvement of 7; that is, in October, 1906, out of every thousand men there were every day seven more sick men than in October, 1907.

According to press despatches an interesting example of the embarrassment arising from the policy of enforcing our tariffs against merchandise imported from the Philippines has just developed in San Francisco and Washington. At one of the great banquets given in honor of Secretary Taft during his recent sojourn in Manila, the mayor of the city proposed a toast to President Roosevelt, and drank to his health from a magnificent loving cup of Philippine gold and silver fabricated by native artists. The mayor then, in behalf of himself and other native officials of the city, presented the cup to President Roosevelt and intrusted it to Secretary Taft for delivery. As the Secretary was about to extend his journey to Japan and Russia he turned the cup over to Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, 4th U.S. Inf., who was about to depart for the United States on leave. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, Lieutenant Van Schaick was politely notified that the cup was subject to duty, and the customs officers therefore took possession of it, subsequently forwarding it to the customs authorities in Washington, where the question of its admission is still to be determined. The Treasury officials might, of course, order that the cup be admitted free of duty, but such action on their part is specially unlikely in view of the President's directions that no discriminations should be made in favor of his eldest daughter with reference to the valuable collection of gifts which she brought home with her upon her return from her tour of the Far East with the famous Taft party. The embarrassment arising from this episode is of course both trivial and temporary, but it and similar annoyances could all have been avoided by a square-deal policy of admitting Philippine products into our markets free of duty, as has been done for imports from Porto Rico.

The announcement that the Red Cross Society will assume supervision of the collection and distribution of relief funds and supplies for the families of the scores and perhaps hundreds of workmen who lost their lives at the frightful mine disaster at Monongah, W. Va., a few days ago, is specially gratifying. This arrangement means that the needed relief will be promptly assembled and administered in a manner that will insure the fullest possible alleviation of distress among the dependents of the victims of the great calamity. In times of pestilence, famine and other visitations of hardships the Red Cross has invariably proved itself an organization of surpassing readiness, zeal and efficiency, and we have no doubt that it will do so in the present instance. The work of the Red Cross has in fact been so humane and helpful, and its methods are so instructive to persons desirous of engaging in organized relief work, whether in peace or war, that one might wish that the Society could in some way take closer and more regular cognizance of the great accidents attending the perilous operations of our complex industrial life. We do not mean by this that the Red Cross should take an active part in organizing distributing relief for the victims of all such accidents or of any considerable proportion of them, but we believe that a detailed record of such occurrences, carefully compiled and regularly published by the Society, would exert an educational influence of real value to the public. It would show for one thing that great industrial enterprises as conducted in this country are becoming more and more destructive of human life, and that under the fevered rivalries of modern competition the gravest menace to the young men of the country is not the bugaboo called "militarism," but the more practical condition termed "industrialism."

Our valued London contemporary, the Army and Navy Gazette, publishes the following: "Our estimable contemporary, the Gaulois of Paris, recently made a remarkable statement with reference to the Army and Navy Gazette. It said that in our columns 'le General Aleshire,' Quartermaster General of the British army, spoke very disparagingly of the automobile in the service of the army. If Sir William Nicholson is meant we have certainly not published any signed contribution from him upon this subject, and we feel quite sure that his opinions are not those attributed to the Gaulois to the officer who is said to have written in this paper. General Aleshire is represented as saying that trials in this country do not justify the organization of a military automobile transport service. These vehicles may transport with rapidity persons and necessary objects, but they cost far too much. The original price, the many and costly repairs, the high pay of chauffeurs, the damage upon badly-kept roads—these are the things that make the automobile impossible. At any rate, these are the views put into the mouth of General Aleshire, and the Gaulois says that his declaration will be read with stupefaction in France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, and indeed everywhere. The Gaulois wishes to know why results obtained elsewhere are not attainable in England. Our contemporary has evidently got hold of a very misleading story, and we hope it will correct the wrong impression

it has given. Possibly it is referring to General Aleshire, of the United States Army."

Rev. Thomas T. Mutchler and his associates in the Pennsylvania Sabbath Association, who are resolved that the bluejackets stationed at the League Island Navy Yard shall behave themselves as primly on the first day of the week as if they were lads in knee breeches seated on the front bench of an old-fashioned country Sunday school, propose to accomplish their ambitious purpose by persuading Congress to pass a law establishing regular Saturday half-holidays for all sailors on duty ashore. They also demand that the President and the Secretary of the Navy shall abolish all Sunday ball playing, card games, dancing and other godless recreations at the League Island yard. They particularly object to dancing, and the broad, tolerant, think-no-evil spirit in which they regard that form of amusement is sufficiently indicated in this published statement by Doctor Mutchler: "Dancing on any day is degrading, but the scenes that are enacted at the navy yard on the decks of our warships every Sunday are a disgrace to a Christian government. The establishment of a new and larger branch of the Naval Y.M.C.A., where the sailors can read and otherwise indulge themselves in harmless recreation, would go far to do away with their Sunday games."

Apropos of the President's determination that field officers of the Army shall show themselves proficient in horsemanship, it is interesting to note that Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., commandant of the Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, in his last annual report, dated Aug. 31, 1907, includes the following recommendation by Major Daniel H. Boughton, U.S.A., Instructor in Military Art: "During the past year several instances have occurred where student officers, from physical inability, have been unable to complete the course prescribed, and several have been excused from riding for reasons known to the surgeon. It requires no argument to show that the detail of officers who are physically unable to take or complete the course not only involves the Government in unnecessary expense, deprives other officers of the opportunity to attend the school, but is in a way humiliating to the disqualified officers themselves. It is therefore recommended that all officers seeking a detail to these schools be examined physically before such detail is made, and that no officer be sent here when there is a doubt of his physical ability to complete the course."

Press despatches from Halifax state that Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, Field Art., U.S.A., made a successful ascent with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's flying machine at Baddeck, N.S., on Dec. 6. The reports state that the machine ascended without its motor, simply flying in the air, and that the descent was made in safety. Inasmuch as the motor has not been installed, it was the intention that the machine should be sent aloft with sandbags as ballast, but Lieutenant Selfridge was so confident of the safety of the contrivance and so eager to make the ascent that he was permitted to do so. He is quoted as enthusiastic over his experience and as predicting that flying machines of the Bell type will ultimately be as common as automobiles. Under detail by the War Department, Lieutenant Selfridge has been at Baddeck for several months assisting Doctor Bell in trials under the auspices of the Aerial Experiment Association. The next step in the experiments will be the installation of the motor in the Bell machine, but owing to the lateness of the season this probably will not be done until next spring.

London advises state that the personnel of the British navy, from the senior flag officer to the newest bluejacket in the service, manifest the keenest interest in the cruise of the American battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclads in Action," says never before has such an enormous force attempted such an operation. The Russian Admiral Rojestvensky's ill-fated fleet was in every possible respect inferior to Admiral Evans's command, although in number of ships the Russian Baltic Squadron was slightly larger. Many articles in treating of the subject describe Admiral Evans's squadron as an "American Armada," without presumably any intention of suggesting a historical parallel. One writer says that the world will watch with intense interest this great experiment essayed by what is practically an entire navy with a displacement of 100,000 tons more than the fighting ships which Rojestvensky led under his flag to supreme disaster.

Army officers and their families of the past and present generation will find the volume of "Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife," by Ellen McGowan Biddle, wife of Brig. Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A., published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, a concisely written and most interesting account of Army life after the Civil War and up to 1896. The pleasures, privations and dangers experienced, the changes of station and scenery, are delightfully told. While the reminiscences describe to some extent life in the Army at the present time, it is the contrasted experiences of former days, when living was more primitive than now, and the Indians were a factor to be reckoned with, that fill the reader's mind with memories and comparisons of old and new methods and conditions, and convey the charm that was and is in the professional and home life of the Army.

December 14, 1907.

The virtual failure of the effort to organize a large and influential Navy League in the United States gives prominence to the disheartening conditions which have recently developed in the British Navy League and the German Navy League. The British league has been split in two by factional quarrels, over questions of naval policy, and it appears that hereafter there will be two separate and rival leagues where but one existed before, with the moral certainty that with a division of strength there will be continued controversy and diminishing influence. The condition of the German Navy League, the largest of all such organizations, with a membership of not quite 1,000,000, is no less disheartening to its founders. The German league has from the outset conducted a widespread and powerful propaganda in favor of a navy approximating that of England, and to the influence thus exerted the imperial government is largely, if not chiefly, indebted for its success in obtaining a continuous and rising scale of appropriations for naval expansion. Through the agency of lectures, pamphlets, illustrated picture exhibitions and other means the German Navy League has made its influence in every hamlet and every election district in the empire. The idea of a German navy capable of holding its own against even that of Great Britain captivated the popular imagination and as a result the voters have sent representatives to the Reichstag every year who have cheerfully supported every movement looking to further increase in the German fleet. Recently, however, the serious thought of the German people has been disturbed by the colossal naval project proposed by the imperial authorities. The announcement that this project will require an average outlay of \$104,000,000 for naval purposes from 1908 to 1917, and that it will be necessary to raise a loan of \$189,000,000 to support the undertaking, has filled the minds of the real leaders of the German Navy League with grave apprehension. They are asking themselves whether, as a matter of fact, the league has not gone too far as an agitator of political sentiment in favor of naval expansion, and it is announced that the president of the league, Prince Ruprecht, of Bavaria, has resigned his post as a protest against further agitation along the lines noted. It is intimated that many other prominent officers of the league will also withdraw from the organization for the same reason, and that the rapid decline of popular confidence in the policies of the league threatens it with swift disintegration. The threatened dissolution of the German Navy League appears to be due directly to its persistent—and, it is hinted, inspired—dabbling in party politics. The split of the British Navy League is traceable in large degree to its constant, but rarely helpful criticism of the naval policy of the government, and to a system of nagging which has been productive only of discord and acrimony. The melancholy breakdown of the ambitious project to form a United States Navy League worthy of the name is less easy to explain.

Concerning the troops of the 6th U.S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Harrison, the Helena, Mont., Daily Record says editorially: "With one or two exceptions Helena has been fortunate in the character of the enlisted men who have been stationed at Fort Harrison. It has had as neighbors at the post white and colored troops, and except in a few isolated instances these neighbors have been as orderly and well behaved as the residents of any other suburb of the city. Helena people thought that the 24th had made a record which could not be excelled, but since the coming of the 6th it has had to revise its opinion, and now the palm goes to the boys who are temporarily making their headquarters at Harrison. In all aggregations of men away from home influences there are sure to be some who will break over the lines and 'make trouble.' According to the record the 6th has made since it has been at Fort Harrison it is an exception to the rule. It is the police department which is brought into close contact with the unruly ones, and the local force is unanimous in the opinion that of the regiments which have been at Fort Harrison the members of the 6th have given them less concern and have been, taken as a whole, the best behaved lot of men ever at the post. This opinion of the peace officers is also that of the citizens of Helena. On the streets, on the cars, in places of amusement, the men in the 6th who wear the uniform of Uncle Sam have been always and under every condition American citizens and gentlemen. While there is no question that to the commanding and company officers great praise is due for the record made by the 6th at Harrison, nevertheless, if the men were not of the sort they have proved the showing would not be what it is. This month the terms of about half of the enlisted men now at Harrison will expire. They will be succeeded by raw recruits. These new men have a standard of conduct set at Harrison it would be well for them to heed for the good name of the Service."

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., has issued a revised edition of his "Officers' Manual." It now consists of two parts: (1) The manual proper, which contains matter not subject to change by Army Regulations and War Department orders, and (2) the supplement (in the form of a pamphlet, fitting in a pocket at back of book), which contains all the matter subject to change. A part of the supplement consists of tabulations giving numbers of all paragraphs in the Army Regulations, Drill Regulations, Small Arms Firing Regulations, Manual of

Guard Duty and all the manuals of the various departments, that have been amended, revoked or interpreted since publication, the numbers and years of the orders and circulars involved being given. By numbering and entitling the corresponding chapters of the manual proper, and the supplement the same, and by using a simple, handy system of cross-reference, the manual proper and the supplement "dove-tail," so to speak, thus forming a complete, connected whole. A new, revised edition of the supplement, to cost fifty cents a copy, will be published the beginning of every year, so that the only thing possessors of the book will have to do to keep their manuals "posted" to date will be to get revised copies of the supplement from year to year. The supplement may be subscribed to at the rate of \$1 for three consecutive years. The manual, which is the first of its kind that has ever been published, has been highly commended by the Lieutenant General of the Army, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General, the heads of all the various bureaus of the War Department who received copies, nearly all the general officers of the Regular Army, the Superintendent and the Commandant of Cadets at West Point, the adjutants general of many states, and by a number of others of prominence in both the Regular Army and the National Guard. Every member (111) of this year's West Point graduating class got a copy, and in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and several other states copies have been officially furnished by the adjutants general thereof to all organization commanders, staff officers and field officers. The first edition lasted only four months—something unprecedented for a military book.

In the course of a thoughtful article deprecating the talk of war with Japan, a writer in the St. Paul Dispatch nevertheless contends that such an event would serve as a powerful stimulant to the military spirit and thus solve all the difficulties now encountered in maintaining the Army at the desired strength. The writer continues: "The alternative to the restorative measure, war, is a counter measure, peace. Boys and young men, besides being naturally savages and fighters, are idealists. And to-day the ideal that fills their minds is not war but peace. The peace conferences and congresses that meet in such astonishing numbers, have resulted, if not in advancing peace for the nations, in advancing peace with the individual. And one of the first fruits no doubt is in a lessened desire for military service. It is difficult to persuade the idealist, it is impossible to persuade the young idealist, that the best way to conserve peace is to prepare for war. He does not so objectify his ideal. This adds to the seriousness of the problem, when other countries simply draft their young idealists into the Army. But America has a way of making her ideals finally accepted, and a more definite way of inventing war preventives. Let the American invent or perfect the war balloon and construct an aerial navy, and the idealist may have his way."

About a score of naval officers' wives are established at Coronado Beach during the visit of the Second Squadron of the Pacific Fleet at San Diego. Most of them had been at the Hotel del Coronado a good week prior to the arrival of the fleet, and they were much disappointed when first the destroyer Perry and next the Preble came into port without the big warships. Everyone was up bright and early on the morning of Dec. 5, when the fleet finally hove in sight. The big Hotel del Coronado has been taken possession of by the attachés of the fleet. On Saturday night a ball in honor of the squadron was given in the grand salon. Among the officers' wives who are established at the Hotel del Coronado are Mrs. W. T. Swinburne, Mrs. Uriel Sebree, Mrs. Manley F. Gates, Mrs. Alexander H. Mitchell, Mrs. C. A. Gove, Mrs. E. T. Larimer, Mrs. Milton E. Reed, Mrs. Bogert, Mrs. Phillip Williams, Mrs. R. L. Russell, Mrs. E. W. Gates and Mrs. Usher.

Major George P. Ahern, U.S.A., retired, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the Philippines, who arrived in New York Dec. 8, is quoted in the daily newspapers as stating that he will endeavor to interest American investors in the hardwood industries of the archipelago, which he describes as both varied and valuable. Major Ahern states that he hopes to have American gunmakers realize the beauty of a wood, much like walnut in its hardness, but of better appearance, so that they might utilize it for gunstocks. He says that another Philippine hardwood is better for railroad ties than any known in the Far East and will last at least twenty years. The immense forest lands are Government property under the management of himself and ten other Americans, all of whom are graduates of American forestry schools. The privilege of cutting the trees is given to responsible persons and firms on the payment of a certain percentage per 1,000 feet. Many have availed themselves of the privilege and are making money.

An old-time sailor writes to us, saying: "We are worrying about lack of colliers and transports for the Navy, and are obliged to depend upon foreign freighters to do our work. At the same time we have quite a number of obsolete battleships and cruisers lying idle or about to propose to sell them as useless for war purposes. There was a time when the Navy Department cut the old

sixteen-gun sloop-of-war Erie in two, added twenty feet to her length at the middle, put on another deck without closing up her ports, gave her an armament of eight forty-two-pounder carronades, so that she could still fight one full broadside, and turned her into an armed storeship. In her Commodore Dallas, in 1843, was able to "induce" the British donkey-frigate Talbot to refrain from hoisting the British flag upon the fort at Honolulu, as taking possession. That little incident—long since forgotten, except to those engaged—was of far-reaching effect in preserving Hawaii to our own annexation. Nothing should prevent our ripping off the armor-plate from our obsolete warships, wood-sheathing and copper-bottoming them for colliers and transports, retaining some armament, despite the dog-in-the-manger tactics of our shipowners. Our present course is senseless and dangerous. The changes would give our Atlantic coast navy yards plenty of work for their present workmen, and render us independently ready for war at any time."

Capt. Thomas Franklin, U.S.A., treasurer, U.S.M.A., makes the interesting statement that the amounts paid to cadets of the graduating class of 1907 were materially larger than last year. The cadet who received the smallest amount this year got \$155.44 more than the lowest man in 1906. The highest man this year got \$80.45 more than the highest man last year, while the average for 1907, which is more to the point, was \$79.34 more than in 1906. The cash disbursed to cadets to be used in paying their expenses while on leaves of absence, in purchasing articles such as athletic goods, photographic material, confectionery—in fact, for all things purchased for their personal pleasure or profit for the year ending June 30, 1907, amounted to \$30,697.90, the average amount so disbursed during this year amounting to \$69. In 1898 the mount disbursed for this purpose amounted to only 40.48 per cadet. On May 1, 1907, the Corps of Cadets was out of debt and had a surplus of \$9,726.01.

General Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, directs commanding officers of all organizations serving with this Army to immediately submit requisitions for neatsfoot oil for use as a shoe dressing, as prescribed in Circular, No. 72, current series, War Department, and says: "It has been stated that some of the objections to the use of neatsfoot oil as a shoe dressing on the part of enlisted men has been due to their being placed at a disadvantage at guard mounting and elsewhere when they have come in competition with men wearing the polished garrison shoe. This discrimination, if existing, will be discontinued, and the man wearing a clean oil-dressed marching shoe will receive the same credit for tidiness and soldierly appearance as is accorded the soldier wearing the polished shoe. The use of gasoline, or other substances, for removing oil dressing from shoes is forbidden."

The recent collision between the French submarines Souffleur and Bonite, off Cape Brun, was characterized by peculiar circumstances. The flotilla was to attack the battleships as they entered the harbor to anchor. The Souffleur was about twenty feet below the surface when suddenly the Bonite was seen approaching. Lieutenant Robillot, realizing the danger, gave orders to plunge still deeper, but the Bonite struck the conning tower of the Souffleur and broke it open. No serious damage, however, happened, and not much water entered the boat. Her commander, conscious of the danger, then went still deeper, and not until he felt certain that the other boats were out of his way were the "leads" cast loose, so that the boat might rise rapidly to the surface. Both vessels were damaged, and were towed to Toulon. The officers and men showed commendable coolness in this dangerous emergency.

It is a curious circumstance as set forth by the Surgeon General of the Army that all the rates last year except for death were highest among the troops stationed in the Department of the Lakes. The discharge for disability rate was particularly high, being nearly three times as great as that for the United States total and six times as great as that for the Department of California. The high rates in the Department of the Lakes may be accounted for in a measure by the fact that at the large recruiting depot at Columbus Barracks many recruits are held on sick report for long periods to determine their fitness for service and that many of them are finally discharged because of failure to meet the physical requirements. The lowest admission rate was in the Department of the Missouri; the lowest death, discharge, and non-effective rates in the Department of California.

Naval advices from Tokio via Seattle, state that the naval program of the Japanese Admiralty will eliminate cruisers, coast defense ships, dispatch boats and gunboats, which are considered useless. A Japanese naval officer says that building will be confined to battleships, armored cruisers, destroyers and torpedoboats. The battleships will be of 20,000 tons and the armored cruisers not greatly inferior.

Colonel Goethals's record of ditch digging on the Panama Canal for November was 1,838,486 cubic yards, as against 389,407 cubic yards for November, 1906.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR.

A synopsis of the report of the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repairs was published Nov. 30, page 331. We add the explanation given by Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps of the relations of his corps to the line of the Navy in the matter of naval construction.

In the Board of Construction the seagoing officers of the line of the Navy are to the officers of the construction corps as three to one, and the influence of sea officers is further exerted through the thirty-four seagoing officers who bring into the Bureaus of Ordnance and Equipment to which they are detailed, the latest and most advanced ideas which may be held by seagoing officers actually serving on board ship.

"As if the direct and possible participation of the seagoing element in the design of naval vessels were not enough, the Department has on several notable occasions convened special boards to further consider questions of warship design which had previously been given very exhaustive consideration by the board on construction."

Following the Spanish war an order was issued by the Navy Department calling upon all Navy officers to make detailed reports as to the operation of our Navy vessels under war conditions. Despite the unusual opportunity afforded to seagoing officers to submit extended criticism of the vessels of the fleet, an analysis of the very large mass of reports then submitted indicates that, in the opinion of seagoing officers at that period, such defects as existed were not of a serious character. In fact, the reports were so favorable that the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair seems to have derived great encouragement therefrom, and the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report expressed his satisfaction with the performance of the Navy as a whole, and the satisfactory character of the ordnance material. The satisfaction of the seagoing element with our battleships at that time is shown by the fact that all the experience derived by seagoing officers during the naval operations of the war of 1898, and specific reports from seventy-five seagoing officers relative to the performance of twenty-five vessels of various classes, a board, the majority of whose members were seagoing officers, recommended the approval of plans for three battleships which, in all essential arrangements, were similar to vessels designed prior to the war with Spain.

When the Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island and New York were designed, the board on construction was composed of three seagoing line officers, the Chief Constructor and the Engineer-in-Chief, and the majority report of the board was signed by two of the three seagoing line officers, the Chief Constructor and the Engineer-in-Chief, the other seagoing member of the board only objecting to the arrangement of the battery.

As to the superposed turret we are told that the sentiment of the seagoing element at the time of the final decision with respect to the plans of the Kearsarge and Kentucky had been in favor of the superposed turret, and that arrangement of battery had been adopted despite the strenuous opposition of the Chief Constructor, yet the designs of battleships immediately following the Kearsarge and Kentucky did not embody the superposed turret idea, the six battleships of the Illinois and Maine classes having their batteries arranged in a manner which conformed quite closely to the practice of foreign navies at that time. The report says:

"In view of the large number of boards which passed upon the design and battery arrangements of these vessels, the ratio of naval constructors to seagoing officers on two of these boards being in the proportion of 1 to 10 and 1 to 11, it would seem that the final result should have been eminently satisfactory to the seagoing branch of the Service. Long before the completion of these vessels, however, service sentiment had undergone a complete change, and the principal objections to the superposed turret arrangement, which had been presented by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and its representative on the special boards above noted, proved to be absolutely valid. At the present writing there is certainly no well-informed officer of the seagoing or constructive branch who would advocate a system of gun mounting which, only a few years ago, was urgently recommended by a large majority of the seagoing element and quite as seriously opposed by every naval constructor who had an opportunity to give official expression of opinion on this subject. So far, then, as the Virginia class is concerned, the seagoing officer had every opportunity to express his opinion, and the constructive branch of the Navy was heavily outvoted. The results can hardly be regarded as satisfactory."

The forty naval constructors it appears were unanimous in their opposition to the superposed turrets.

As to the Connecticut class it appears that the designs "were determined upon only after the most exhaustive investigation, and that the final report recommending to the Department the general characteristics of these vessels was unanimous and signed by every member of the board on construction, and that during the preparation of the designs the board had consulted 'upwards of eighty naval officers of prominence.' It is obvious, therefore, that the seagoing element had most adequate representation in determining the principal features of the Connecticut class. The three 16,000-ton battleships provided for in the above noted act were contracted for upon the identical plans and specifications previously prepared and approved for the Connecticut and Louisiana, with the exception of the water-line and upper side belt armor."

In the case of 13,000-ton battleships, before approving the majority report on their designs, the Department invited an expression of opinion from certain seagoing officers of large experience.

The first battleship for which the present administration of the Bureau of Construction and Repair is directly responsible was that authorized in the Act of April 27, 1904, the phraseology of this act, so far as it related to the provision for a first-class battleship, being identical with that making provision for the 16,000-ton battleships which were authorized by the naval appropriation bills of the preceding years.

Here again subsequent experience has demonstrated that the views of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the board on construction with respect to the desirable characteristics to be embodied in naval vessels were much more mature and well developed than those of casual critics of the seagoing branch, whose opinions, though entirely sincere, were evidently based upon insufficient information.

The designs of the Delaware and North Dakota were unanimously approved by the board on construction, a majority of whose members were seagoing officers; were then referred to and approved by a special board, the majority of whose members were seagoing officers, then submitted to Congress and finally the particular criticism

as to the water-line belt armor was referred to the board on construction, fully considered, and the board, in a unanimous report, advised against any change. There is no doubt in the mind of any single officer of the board as to the wisdom of its previous action in this matter, and the Department has given it thorough consideration and has definitely sustained the board on construction. The Chief Constructor says:

"In submitting this brief review of the principal recommendations made by the general board during the past four years, with respect to the general features of naval vessels, it will be clearly apparent that the judgment of the board on construction was decidedly more accurate and valuable with respect to the essential characteristics necessary in a battleship than that of a board composed wholly of seagoing officers."

"It appears that the greater experience and expert technical knowledge possessed by the board on construction in all that relates to the design of naval vessels made it necessary for the general board to completely modify its views as to the characteristics of battleships and to accede to the retention of ten-inch guns on the armored cruisers, a most fortunate concession, no matter for what reason, since service sentiment a very short time thereafter was strongly in favor of a battery of guns of greater caliber than eight inches for vessels of the armored cruiser class."

"I believe it is now fully recognized that the knowledge, experience and facilities possessed by the board on construction are quite adequate for the proper development in every detail of the plans of naval vessels, and that any attempt to intrust the definite prescription of even the general characteristics of such vessels to any other board or body of officers would be exceedingly detrimental to the public interests."

"The designs of the Tennessee class as originally prepared in the Bureau of Construction and Repair and approved by the board on construction and the Secretary of the Navy provided ample coal endurance but no torpedo tubes, the latter at that time being considered unnecessary by the representatives of the seagoing element. Subsequently a demand was made for torpedo tubes by the seagoing element, and although it was clearly shown that they could only be installed at the sacrifice of bunker space and storage capacity and, in some cases, magazine space, their installation under such conditions was recommended by seagoing officers. Later, the lack of bunker space was alluded to as a serious defect, and despite the well-known facts in the case this alleged fault was charged to the Bureau which, five years previously, had prepared the plans in a way which would have fully disposed of present-day criticism with respect to limited bunker capacity."

The chief constructor hopes that he has demonstrated fully and clearly that such alleged serious faults as may exist in battleships and armored cruisers were not due to the arbitrary methods of the board on construction or the Bureau of Construction and Repair, but were almost wholly due to developments in matériel and the insistence of seagoing officers that certain military features should be embodied in the original design, or, subsequently, that changes covering same should be made; and under these last-named conditions the changes obviously involved a very considerable "increased cost."

It is also a noteworthy fact that the highly favored plan of diminishing the number of boats carried and the cranes necessary to handle such boats: the omission of flying and other bridges wherever possible; in fact, the omission of all top hamper and equipage not distinctly required for the efficiency of the vessel as a fighting machine was previously recommended by the Bureau of Construction and Repair—some of the items many years ago—and yet it is only recently that the advantage of such elimination of non-essential structures and equipage has come to be generally recognized by the seagoing element. The records of the Bureau furnish convincing proof of the foregoing statements, and their accuracy is well known to those who have been directly connected with the design of ships.

It also does not seem to be appreciated by those who are so willing to find fault with the designs of United States naval vessels that the direct turret-ammunition hoists previously installed in all our battleships, except those last authorized, was designed by seagoing officers and had, at the time of its original design and for many years thereafter, very definite advantages by reason of rapidity of hoist, etc.

Moreover, it is common knowledge among the well-informed that safety devices installed in handling rooms and in connection with turret-ammunition hoists have been in some cases rendered inoperative in order that there might thereby be attained a rapidity of ammunition supply never contemplated or deemed desirable in the original design. This, therefore, is simply another case of great development in matériel, introducing new and difficult conditions which cannot always be immediately disposed of.

The Department has also been fully advised that practically all of the important recommendations recently submitted by the turret board (which was composed entirely of seagoing officers having recent experience in command of turrets) had been anticipated in the designs of our latest battleships, these designs having been approved many months before the lamentable accident on the Georgia, which was the immediate cause of the convening of the turret board.

In other words, in criticizing the matériel of the United States Navy, there is an unfortunate—and, I feel warranted in saying, an almost inexcusable—tendency to ignore the self-evident fact that opinions with respect to matters of design which hold good to-day may not be at all representative of opinions which were held a few years ago, or even one year ago, so that the merit of any design must be considered in connection with the state of knowledge of the art of design and the development of matériel at the time the design was prepared.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT FIRE.

Major Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the Southern Command of the British army, has made a report on the training of the troops during 1907, in which, in discussing the field and heavy artillery, he includes some interesting comment on the subject and indirect fire. We quote:

"Strenuous as has been the attention devoted during our maneuvers to the development of indirect fire, it has not been found always possible to cope by this method with fleeting opportunities and swiftly moving targets. Great improvement has been effected but, even so, the end of the season of 1907 finds the use of indirect fire still subjected to limitations imposed by the time it takes to develop and by the difficulty of quickly changing its elevation and direction. At present therefore there must continue to be some question as to its suitability to particular tactical conditions, although it is believed such limitations to its general employment may yet be largely, if not entirely, overcome by continued practice and by the adoption of improved sights and appliances. Not until this happens will our artillery be able to claim that they can get as much out of their gun as it is capable of doing, and, difficult as the last stage of such a scale of progress must always be, and certain as it is that no other nation has as yet achieved it, there is still good ground for hope that officers so professionally keen as ours will somehow or other compass the desired end. For, if the lessons of the recent struggles in Manchuria are worth a rush, they point clearly to the fact that batteries which come into action in the open, whether entrenched or not, have lost their mobility until they are released by the approach of darkness or until the enemy's guns are captured or have quitted the field. They cannot, so long as daylight lasts, advance to the closer support of their infantry; they cannot move to a flank and they cannot retire. True, such movements are still occasionally to be seen at maneuvers, but they are based on a

want of appreciation of the powers of modern quick-fires.

"Only once during all the bloody fighting of the 1st Japanese Army between the Yalu and the Shaho were the guns able to advance under fire to the support of their infantry, and on this occasion, the 12th of October, 1904, not only were the Russians already beaten and commencing to fall back, but the advance was only for some few hundred yards into previously prepared gunpits. It is useless to urge that the Japanese are more careful of loss and life than are Europeans, for such is not the case. The real reason for their caution is to be found in the object-lesson furnished to them by the complete destruction within eight minutes of the Russian battery which attempted to change position under fire near Makau at the battle of the Yalu. And yet, at British maneuvers, batteries employed in a pursuit have been seen moving in the open, down the slopes of ridges, and coming into action without a vestige of cover for men or horses whilst exposed the whole time to the fire of the concealed batteries of the hostile rear guard! It is not of course necessary that guns which are to fire direct should go the length of fully exposing themselves in this manner to the fire of the enemy. Attention and credit should be given to that side of direct fire by which the guns can be brought into action, and their position kept concealed at any rate until fire is opened. This may frequently be managed if the terrain is carefully reconnoitred and cleverly occupied. Advantage may be taken of the hours of darkness, of light or background, of broken or undulating country or of false crests, to occupy positions where only the flashes can betray the guns and where they may be so difficult to range upon that they may be fought direct without undue losses and with reasonable possibility of withdrawal.

"Still, when all is said and done, the purely indirect method is not only the method along which most progress remains to be made, but is also the method which promises the finest results. The one serious objection raised (besides the slowness in ranging to which reference has already been made) is that its constant employment may tend to impair the morale of the personnel. It has been urged, in fact, that too close a study of the value of indirect fire by British artillerymen may blunt their perceptions to the sacrifices which may legitimately be demanded of them in war. But nothing in the foregoing should be taken as condemnatory of the completest exposures of guns on occasion. It may, on occasion, prove impossible to neglect dead ground which cannot well be covered by indirect fire; it may be absolutely necessary to keep up a continuous heavy fire on some objective which is moving with exceptional rapidity or even to encourage hard pressed battalions by thrusting guns into the thick of the infantry fight. In such cases, however, it is firmly believed that a battery which is ordered to sacrifice itself will do so more, not less, eagerly if it advances fresh and confident from the full security of an indirect fire position. The general who is about to launch a forlorn hope at the breach of a fortress keeps them, if he is wise, in cotton wool until the fatal moment arrives. Fighting energy is an attribute which, outside the pages of romance, has very distinct limitations, and any battery which has been exposed for hours to the enemy's fire in its position on, or just behind, the crest line, must already have dissipated at least a portion of what the Japanese call, its 'determination to die'."

THE NAVY UNIFORM.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 28, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Last week your paper published a letter from Yeoman Bucklin protesting against a change in the naval uniform, and anyone who knows the enlisted men of the Navy will realize that he voices the sentiments of our bluejackets. This subject may appear to be out of the sphere of a Cavalry officer, but this letter comes from one who wore the naval uniform fifteen years ago and has ever been an ardent admirer of it. A year ago the JOURNAL published a short article written by me on "Negroes in the Navy," and the letters of thanks I received from old shipmates who hesitate to voice their sentiments through the press prompted me to write again in their interest.

The enlisted men of our Navy do not want a change of uniform, and anyone who thinks they do has only to live among them a short time to realize his mistake. It is the neatest and most comfortable uniform in all Uncle Sam's service, and is the pride and ornament of the men who wear it. It brings as many recruits to the Navy as any other feature, and it is a common expression among our sailors to refer to the day they enlisted as "the day they got stuck on the uniform." It is associated with some of the most glorious events in our history, and any man who feels too good for it is not good enough for it. There is occasionally a freakish individual in the Navy who writes articles calling for a radical change in the uniform. An investigation will prove these men so few and far between that their opinion counts for nothing.

This letter is not based alone on the memories of fifteen years ago, but on personal contact with the men of the Pacific Squadron last summer.

GEORGE STEUNENBERG, 1st Lieut., 13th Cav.

THESE MEN IN GRAY.

Col. Alden P. White, 8th Regt., Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, who as a civilian guest accompanied the Point Cadet Corps on a practice march, was present at an interchange of courtesies between the officers of the cadets and the militia, and in lieu of a formal speech he read from certain notes in which he described the first night's camp and its elements of gray and khaki, a brief characterization of the cadets. The description so pleased those who heard it that a wish was expressed that it might be preserved, and, accordingly, Colonel White has had it neatly printed and sent to Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Commander of Cadets, U.S.M.A. It is as follows:

Who are these men in gray?
Put any college in camp and you have their status as to age; still "boys" at home, on the mere edge of maturity. Make that college a national institution, the outer entrance of which is opened only to the key of Presidential or Congressional appointment! Its inner portal still more tightly barred to all who fail to pass on physical and intellectual merit, ever ready to swing outward in relentless exclusion of those who fail to maintain an inexorable standard of excellence, and you have the status of these men in gray as to intelligence. Take hearts and lungs and legs good enough to begin with to have

December 14, 1907.

stood the test of rigid examination; subject them constantly to the best known rules for the preservation of health and the development of endurance and you have their status as human machines.

Make the curriculum of your college provide general culture, but only as an element to round out the one special inflexible purpose of the Nation, namely, the training of men to the broader competence as officers of the nation's Army, and you have the status of these men as soldiers. Inspire them with ambition to merit commendation of their superiors; govern their conduct toward one another by the law of honor, banish from the pale of their association the sneak, the coward and the liar; set them drudge as scullion or picket without a grumble; and you have their status as disciplined men. Take this week's campaign over hill and valley under the direction of a commander and staff who have themselves been through this thing and have since won distinction in actual service, and you have the problems of a year's course in text-book and lecture-room practically exemplified. Understand that every movement is an object-lesson, the execution of which is under surveillance of such instructors, and is to be commended or criticized at the close of the day's work, and you know the seal of each of these men in gray to accept and fulfil every responsibility, be it as scout or captain of a company.

Take all this and more, and this whole business is neither play nor fireworks; it is but a single phase of the never ceasing work of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. These young men in gray are our country's wards and pride. They are West Point cadets. Behind them are the traditions of illustrious achievement. Before them, —! Frisking like colts in their hours off duty, exulting in the strength of youth and seemingly thoughtless of their future, one looks at them with a sub-conscious awe. Possibly in one of these pup tents, secretly enjoying a smuggled pie, huddles the future General of the Army.

FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS.

In his annual report the Secretary of the Navy notes that in foreign shipbuilding programs for the current year the dominant feature is the presence of heavy battleships, destroyers and submarines and, except in the case of Germany, the omission of armored cruisers. The tendency in battleship construction is everywhere toward increased speed and greater displacement, and this tendency is supplemented with a trend toward a reduction in the number of calibers of guns in the heavier armament. The disappearance of armored cruisers from construction programs is due to the gradual evolution of designs combining the battleship and armored cruiser types, this combination appearing in its most advanced stage in the British Invincible. The limit of armored cruiser construction having been approximated in the Invincible, England will now revert to cruisers of smaller type designed primarily for the protection of commerce. The development of the scout is also a subject that is engaging the attention of other foreign admiralties. Torpedo boats of less than 200 tons no longer find place in recent programs. Several nations are building torpedo boats of 200 to 300 tons, and nearly all are building destroyers, the displacements of which vary from 400 to 800 or 900 tons, and show a steady tendency to increase. Submarines, also, are increasing in size as well as in numbers, the largest being 577 tons, now building in France. Germany and Austria have recently been added to the list of nations engaged in building submarines. The number and types of vessels building in the several countries are indicated below:

England's program for 1907 includes three large armored vessels of the Dreadnought type, one fast unarmored cruiser (3,300 tons), five ocean-going destroyers (800 tons), twelve first-class torpedoboats (250 tons), and twelve submarines. The new vessels of the Dreadnought type, Nos. 5, 6 and 7, of which one has been named St. Vincent, are to be known as the "St. Vincent" class. Their armament is stated to be similar to that of the Dreadnought, but the displacement has been increased to 19,300 tons. The fast unarmored cruiser, known as the Boadicea, is to have a speed of twenty-five knots. The total sum of money to be expended for shipbuilding during the coming fiscal year is \$39,418,650.

In view of the large number of vessels building under former programs, which include six battleships of the Danton class just laid down, four battleships of the Justice class near completion, four large armored cruisers, and a large number of destroyers and submarines, the French program for 1907 provides for the beginning of five destroyers and ten submarines. The sum authorized for new construction is \$18,696,346.

According to the "fleet law," which authorizes a continuous building policy and specifies the building program for each year up to and including 1917, Germany authorized this year two battleships, one armored cruiser, two protected (small) cruisers (scouts), twelve torpedoboat destroyers, and \$714,000 to be expended for submarines. The amount to be expended for new construction is \$30,575,860. The characteristics of the battleships are not announced, but it is believed that they are to be of more than 18,000 tons displacement and are to carry a very large number of heavy caliber guns. The armored cruiser is believed to be of about 19,000 tons displacement, to carry a number of heavy caliber guns, and to have turbine engines. The small cruisers are to serve as scouts and possess high speed.

The Japanese budget passed by the Diet and approved by the Emperor, carries appropriations amounting to \$17,905,793 for the construction and repairs of ships. This includes the cost of repairs to ships in commission as well as the restoration of the Russian prizes and the building of new ships. About \$12,500,000 of the whole amount will be devoted to increasing the navy, the restoration of Russian prizes, and new construction. The numbers and types of ships to be laid down are not yet officially announced. It is generally understood, however, that according to the program, Japan will, in the near future, lay down two battleships of the most powerful type and displacement and several torpedoboat destroyers and submarines. Two submarines are now building for Japan in England. A third battleship is also included in the Japanese shipbuilding scheme, and it has been recently reported that a large battleship has been contracted for in Great Britain for the Japanese government, but this report appears not to be made with authority, if true.

Russia has announced no definite program. The minister has been authorized to include in his budget of 1908 an annual appropriation of \$15,000,000 for construction and armament of warships in excess of the unexpended balance from 1906. Two battleships of the largest types have been begun in St. Petersburg.

The Italian naval budget for 1907-8 provides for

the beginning of one battleship of 16,000 tons, a considerable increase in displacement over recent Italian battleships.

Austria's program for 1907 provides three paltships of 14,500 tons, a very marked increase over previous Austrian displacements. It also includes a provision for six submarines, which are under construction or contracted for.

The Brazilian program, which has been under consideration for some years and finally adopted, includes three battleships, about 19,000 tons each; two scout cruisers, eighteen torpedoboats and destroyers, three submarines, one mining vessel. The cost of these is to be spread over a period of years. Of the above, three battleships, two scout cruisers and ten destroyers are actually under construction or contracted for in British yards.

A tabular statement indicating the number of vessels building or already authorized under the shipbuilding programs of different nations follows:

Foreign vessels building or authorized.

B.S., battleships; A.C., armored cruisers; C. or S., cruisers or scouts; Destra., destroyers; T.B., torpedoboats; Subms., submarines.

	B.S.	A.C.	C. or S.	Destra.	T.B.	Subms.
England	7	6	1	13	24	21
France	8	4	0	40	14	63
Germany	6	2	5	12	0	2
Japan	4	2	3	3	0	2
Russia	6	3	0	4	0	6
Italy	4	4	1	4	11	3
Austria	3	0	1	8	13	6
Brasil	3	0	2	10	0	3

The tonnage, sea strength, and personnel of the various naval powers to Nov. 1, 1907, is given in the following tables:

Sea Strength.—Ships.

Table I.—Vessels built June 1, 1907.

	B.S.	A.C.	Crs.	Destra.	T.B.	Subms.	4.C.D.
England	52	32	90	142	47	39	0
France	19	19	28	35	257	41	12
United States	22	10	41	16	32	12	11
Germany	22	8	38	60	48	1	8
Japan	11	11	19	54	77	7	3
Russia	5	4	15	98	57	25	4
Italy	10	6	11	13	66	3	0
Austria	3	3	5	4	36	0	6

*Battleships, first class, are those of (about) 10,000 tons or more displacement.

†Includes all unarmored cruising vessels above 1,000 tons displacement.

‡Includes smaller battleships and monitors. No more vessels of this class are being proposed or built by the great powers.

Table II.—Vessels building or to be built.

	B.S.	A.C.	Cruisers.	Destra.	T.B.	Subms.
England	7	6	1	13	24	21
France	8	4	0	40	14	63
United States	17	2	3	5	0	7
Germany	36	2	5	12	0	2
Japan	4	2	3	3	0	2
Russia	6	3	0	4	0	6
Italy	4	4	1	4	11	3
Austria	3	0	1	8	13	6

*England has no continuing shipbuilding policy, but usually lays down each year about four armored ships, with a proportional number of smaller vessels.

†Two of these, the Mississippi and Idaho, are very nearly completed.

‡Germany has a continuing shipbuilding policy, authorized by the Reichstag, and extending to the year 1917. This authorization provides for the building between 1907 and 1917 of 16 battleships, 12 armored cruisers, 22 smaller cruisers, and 132 torpedo vessels.

Table III.—Personnel.

Rank.	Eng.	France.	Ger.	Japan.	U.S.
Flag officers.....	96	45	84	55	*18
Captains, and comdrns.	618	360	299	245	*182
Other line officers, and engineers.....	3,289	1,874	1,732	1,571	751
Medical officers.....	521	409	284	306	282
Pay officers.....	537	187	189	263	210
Warrant officers.....	12,007	1,484	2,038	1,064	638
Enlisted men.....	98,973	51,360	142,400	41,070	34,062
Marine officers.....	490	86	277
Enlisted men (marines) 17,526	1,230	8,147

*The United States now has, in addition, temporarily, as extra numbers, due to promotion for war service, 4 flag officers, 13 captains and 14 commanders.

†Does not include midshipmen.

‡Includes chief gunners, chief boatswains, chief signal boatswains, chief carpenters, chief artificer engineers, chief school-masters.

§Includes 1,230 men of the naval infantry. The German naval infantry forms an expeditionary corps. Its duty in war is to defend, and in peace to garrison, the home fortified ports. One battalion forms the garrison of Kiauchau, China.

ARMY AS A PIONEER OF CIVILIZATION.

We referred last week to the paper by Gen. J. W. Clous, U.S.A., retired, read at the last meeting of the New York Commandery of the M.O. Loyal Legion. Its title was "Some Remarks Upon the Army as a Pioneer of Civilization, and as a Constructive Agency under our Government." Its character is indicated by the extracts which follow:

"It may be said without fear of contradiction that there is scarcely a city of importance from the Alleghenies to the Pacific which has not had its origin in an Army camp. Within the protecting reach of the soldiers' camps on the frontier the hardy pioneer established his home, and when those settlements became strong enough the troops moved families on into the wilderness, establishing new stations, going through the same process time and time again. The roads and bridges necessary for intercommunication with the settlements so made were constructed by the troops, and so were the houses for themselves and the shelter for the government supplies and animals. Those stations were misnamed 'Forts,' for beside, perhaps, a block-house and a strong corral for the animals there was no sign of a fortification about them, they being nothing more than an aggregation of wide houses for shelter.

"It was to these so-called forts that the immigrant and pioneer came for aid when in distress; the Army surgeons treated him and family when sick, and, when necessary, received him into the Army hospital; if destitute, the post commander under then existing regulations caused him to be furnished with rations, and the quartermaster made the necessary repairs to his means of transportation to enable him to proceed in his search for a home. And if any of the pioneers ended their earthly careers near one of these stations, the Army provided them with their last resting place in the post cemetery, the post adjutant performing the last sad rites with the Episcopal prayer book in his hand.

"The moral and religious tone of these frontier stations was vastly benefited by the presence of the wives and families of Army officers. In the absence of chaplains the ladies organized praise meetings, formed noon-day schools, into which they gathered the children of the

vicinage, and there under the fostering care of the Army officers' wives the basis of many a parish was laid. A missionary bishop told me that the Army had assisted him in the formation of many parishes and in the building of a number of churches.

"A typical picture of life at a military post in Texas fifty years ago is given in one of the regimental histories: 'A very poor ranche, such as few may run across now in some distant sage brush Eden of the frontier, built of stone or logs, chinked with mud, with a clay floor and an earthen roof, formed a palatial residence. To such a home the ladies of the old Army followed their lords and counted themselves happy when it was no worse. In these early Texas days most of the time was passed under canvas with a certainty of constant scouting and a change of stations at least once a year. Articles which are regarded as necessities, even ice and potatoes, were unheard of luxuries at many posts, and scurvy was a well-known word in hospital records. The houses of the few married men formed charming social resorts which helped to keep alive the graces and refinements of civilization. Many a jolly party met within the narrow quarters, and the Thanksgiving turkey was none the less enjoyed because the guests had to sit on the family beds in order to arrange themselves at table. General Johnson's quarters at Fort Mason consisted of one small room for himself and family."

SERGEANTS MAJOR, JUNIOR GRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Has anything ever been published in your columns of the seeming injustice that was inflicted upon the sergeant major, junior grade, by the passage of the Artillery bill last January? Of course it was not the intention of the promoters of this bill, or of Congress, to discriminate against anyone; but, is there anyone who can conscientiously say that they think that the sergeant major, junior grade, got a "square deal"?

As everyone knows, this act created several new grades in the non-commissioned staff of the Coast Artillery Corps, one of which (fireman) is placed on the list below that of the sergeant major, junior grade; but his is by far the most desirable position, even if he does only hold the relative rank of corporal (grade eighteen); for under the provisions of the act creating his grade he is in the same status as regards allowances as the post non-commissioned staff, and all other non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, excepting the sergeant major, junior grade.

Does it appear to anyone that it is justice to the sergeant major, junior grade, to deny him the allowances accorded to all the other grades of the Coast Artillery non-commissioned staff officers, even to the fireman, or corporal? If he is married, which is often the case, and there are quarters at the post, which no one else is entitled to, wants, or would care to live in, he is, by favor of the commanding officer, allowed to occupy them; but if he is stationed at a post where no such favor is available for the commanding officer to grant, he has to obtain, if he can, quarters outside the reservation and pay rent, purchase his fuel and lights, and maintain his family on his meager salary, which is five dollars less than that of the lowest grade—the fireman. Another thing, which must be conceded to be a just grievance, is that most of the sergeants major are men who have had to put in many years of faithful service to reach their grade. I daresay that ninety-nine per cent. of the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps also think that the sergeant major, junior grade, ought to be on an equal footing in regard to allowances with the other non-commissioned staff officers of the corps.

We can only infer that the failure to put us on the same footing with the other non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, as regards quarters and allowances, was an oversight; and that it was not foreseen that the making of new grades, above and below the sergeant major, junior grade, with allowance of quarters, fuel, etc., would make him feel that his position was one of very little importance, and that he had, thereby, been unfairly dealt with.

— SERGEANT MAJOR, Junior Grade.

WHAT THE NAVY WOULD DO WITH THE C.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has been pretty clearly demonstrated in the columns of the JOURNAL that the Coast Artillery should remain an integral part of the Army. Two main reasons have been given for this connection of the Coast Artillery with the mobile army, viz: (1) That the main attack on a fortification falls upon the land side, which calls for military, not naval defense. (2) That after the Navy has acquired control of the sea the Coast Artillery will be available for service with either the Army or Navy, and that, while the Navy will not need the personnel of the Coast Artillery aboard ship because the most serious part of the Navy's work is ended when the enemy's fleet is overcome, the Army will need the Coast Artillery to serve with it. I believe that it has been pretty clearly demonstrated, too, that all of the talk about co-operation between the Coast Artillery and the Navy is a myth, the favorite topic of men who have confounded the quarrels of military and naval commanders acting on the offensive with something else. I have been able to find numerous instances of quarrels between commanders of the two Services acting on the offensive, but none between commanders acting on the defensive, except the complaints of Russian naval officers at Port Arthur that they were required to serve ashore after they had demonstrated that they were useless afloat.

How will the Coast Artillery be used with our mobile army? I think inquiry as to the probable use which the Navy would make of the Coast Artillery, if the transfer were made, might shed some light upon this question. Naval officers are eminently practical men. All the sophistry about specializing does not go with them. Their chief work is to serve big guns aboard ship, but it is well known that all the fighting parts of ships' crews are drilled either as infantry or boat artillery for landing purposes. Is it possible to conceive of sound-minded naval officers submitting to the theory that the Coast Artilleryman should do nothing but serve his big guns? Navy men know better. I think you would find that naval officers would organize an effective little army out of the Coast Artillery and the Marine Corps, complete in all arms except Cavalry. Some coast companies would drill as infantry, others as siege artillery, still others as field artillery, with the best field piece which the world's markets can supply. You would soon find that about thirty-

six batteries would be mounted as siege and light artillery to be used as a school for the entire corps, and that all Coast Artillery officers would have to serve a term in the naval field artillery branch to get them out of the scientific rut into which so many of them have fallen. Infantry drill would be taught to companies destined for infantry service, with the singleness of purpose with which naval officers can turn from one kind of work to another of an entirely different character. All this would be done and drill at the big coast guns would not be neglected, and when some future Sampson has run a Cervera to ground the mobile army will not be called upon to smoke him out. An effective little naval army of twenty-five or thirty thousand men, fitted to take care of itself on the enemy's shore and capable of hitting a blow straight from the shoulder, would relieve the Army of such disagreeable work as fell to its lot at Santiago. Coast Artillery officers who have devoted their time to mathematical and chemical studies would have no need to command men in such an expedition. Naval officers would command and would assume all responsibility.

I do not mean to question the wisdom of the separation of the Field and Coast Artillery. I think the separation is having a most beneficial effect upon the Service. It is demonstrating that we have been building up a coast artillery which is fairly well suited to play its part during the defensive stage of a war, but which requires radical measures to prepare it for duty when we are able to assume the offensive. Let every coast company be drilled with a view to preparing it for some kind of field service. Issue the new siege material to coast companies, field guns to others if the siege guns will not go round, and make good infantry out of the rest. Require two months of drill for field service annually, one in the summer and one in the winter. Teach the different arms thus formed to shoot and the problem will be nearly solved. In time give horses to a few of the siege batteries and send every Coast Artillery officer, who has not served in the Field Artillery and is not too old, for a tour with a light battery. Make an exception, if you like, of torpedo companies. Such measures will not excite the hostility of the Infantry and Field Artillery, who know very well that the field troops formed out of the Coast Artillery will be formed in war any way, and that they will serve in the field only in case volunteers are called out, in which case they will displace volunteers, not Regulars.

T. D. W.

WHY OUR MEN DO NOT RE-ENLIST.

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We desire to continue the old soldier's appeal for the twenty-five-year retiring law. Such a law would give old soldiers, who cannot reach the life-time thirty-year mark, a chance for retirement instead of being compelled to give up and go to the "Home." As has been repeatedly stated, many old soldiers with quite serious physical impairments are re-enlisted only through the kind consideration of the examining surgeons. Young soldiers, by transferring as their regiments leave the Islands, remain on foreign service, giving them a possibility of retiring in their "thirties." I know of one case of a man retiring in his thirty-second year and many in the thirty-fourth to thirtieth year, by continuing on foreign service. But the old soldier is unable to remain in the tropics; he has even a hard struggle to keep up with the young, energetic Army at all, as these strenuous times call for men in their prime and physically fit in every respect to stand hard training. Thus many men above the twenty-five-year mark cannot hold out to reach retirement, while the young men have a good chance to make it young, some with only fifteen years straight service. Of what fiber must that man be made who can withstand the tests, doing straight duty for thirty years? Not iron, but much tougher and stronger material—and these practices of endurance must be had constantly to keep up a proper degree of fighting efficiency.

What city police force or European army is there whose retiring limit equals twenty-five years, to say nothing of a life-long, thirty-year limit, which has no attraction whatever? Old soldiers should not give up hope, but let us hear more on this subject. If we can get the greatest soldiers' and sailors' friend that ever occupied the Presidential chair interested in our welfare in this respect, we know he will not turn a deaf ear to us, but will demand the reduction of the life-long, thirty-year retirement law.

Two OLD FOGIES.

Another correspondent in the Philippines, Capt. Evan M. Johnson, 8th U.S. Inf., suggests that the A.G.O. circular inquiring as to the reason for the great decrease in re-enlistments could be easily answered by simply mailing a list of "calls" from the ordinary Army posts in those islands. He says: "It is not the pay alone that is causing the 'old soldier' to become dissatisfied with, and keeps him from re-enlisting in the Army, for as a matter of fact he has been soldiering for years on this same pay; it is the arduous duties and hardships being added gradually to the soldiers' daily routine that is driving some of our most valuable enlisted men from the Army. Most of our troubles could be remedied by giving us back, to a certain extent, the schedule of drills and duties that was in vogue some years ago, when we had very few desertions, a goodly number of re-enlistments, and the most efficient Army in the world."

"In our war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection, were the men that stormed El Caney weighted down with a load to injure them to soldiering, and the volunteers that did such good work in these islands had they been taught the gentle art of transforming themselves into pack mules?"

"They are all Americans, and as is characteristic of the American, give them some definite object to be attained, and it is done, but the continual storming of hillsides, defenseless banana trees, etc., does not tend to elevate the efficiency of the American soldier. If work is going on according to the schedule of our pay, the Army will retain a goodly number of the old-time soldiers so valuable to the Service. If it is not done they are going to leave the Army for good just as sure as they are discharged."

"The men that captured Black Hawk, and defeated Pakenham with his 10,000 European veterans, braved the deadly fevers of the everglades, and marched across the states of Alabama, Florida and Louisiana—had they been marched for months before this campaign began, in a broiling sun, with a heavy load on their backs, that should be carried by a mule? The same applies to Taylor's march across the state of Texas, and also Scott's march

from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, where he crossed swamps and mountains, stormed fortresses and finally arrived at and captured the City of Mexico. Again, I say, had these men been taught the art of soldiering for months and years before this occurred?"

CIVILIAN DRESS WHEN OFF DUTY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I would suggest that enlisted men be prohibited from leaving the garrison in uniform unless on duty. Civilian clothes might be secured through the Quartermaster Department for a reasonable price, or possibly a semi-annual allowance of say \$15 could be made to the soldier with which he might purchase his suit. Under the existing conditions, the Army being composed of men of all classes, there are, naturally and unavoidably, as well as regrettably, men therein who, when away from their commands, do things rightly viewed with disfavor by citizens who unjustly condemn soldiers in general, placing all on a par with the one or ones committing depredations, thereby gaining for the Army an unavoidable reputation. Whereas, if the enlisted men were to leave the post only in civilian clothes, these affairs, committed by the indiscreet soldier, would not reflect upon his comrades.

If a soldier would for a minute part of a second entertain favorably the thought of deserting, he is not worthy of being called a soldier, and his services could be all too well dispensed with. When a soldier wishes to desert, under the present situation, he can readily procure civilian clothing in barters for his uniform at any city second-hand store, and I am informed that this is invariably the method employed by deserters of to-day.

Were the plan, which I have tried to explain, enforced, does it not appear reasonable that it would only be a comparatively short time before the feeling which in many places exists against men in the garb of a soldier would be replaced by an entirely different attitude, that is, an attitude of honor and respect towards the uniform and the enlisted man wearing the same, which would result eventually in a larger, better, and higher class of men being brought into the Service for the good derived therefrom, irrespective of the pay of a private, inasmuch as a good and able man is bound to succeed as a soldier as well as in any other profession?

Police, motor and railroad men, as well as all other men in civilian life, who are required to wear uniform when on duty, invariably wear civilian clothing when off duty. Why should this not also be true of the enlisted men?

T. SIDNEY ERICKSON, 87th Co., C.A.C.

Fort Totten, N.Y.

CAVALRY VERSUS INFANTRY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In writing to the JOURNAL not long ago, a Cavalryman conceded that we needed an increase of Infantry, but suggested that some provision should be made for the transfer of officers of Cavalry to the Infantry, in the event of an increase, so as to even up the matter of promotion, remarking that distressing conditions existed in the Cavalry as regards promotion. As an example of present conditions of promotion in the three arms, let us take three graduates of the Military Academy, class of 1900, viz.: Capt. Edward P. Nones, Art. Corps, second lieutenant, June 13, 1900; first lieutenant, July 1, 1901; captain, Jan. 25, 1907. 1st Lieut. R. M. Thomas, 15th Cav., second lieutenant, June 13, 1900; first lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901. 1st Lieut. F. S. Bowen, 20th Inf., second lieutenant, June 13, 1900; first lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1903.

A recent relative list shows Captain Nones (Art.), to be 273 files senior to Lieutenant Thomas (Cav.), who is in turn 287 files senior to Lieutenant Bowen (Inf.). Three men of the same class, yet one is 560 files ahead of another. The June, 1907, official list (latest obtainable at time of writing this article) shows that considering the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, the senior colonel belongs to the Artillery; the seven senior lieutenant colonels belong to the Infantry; the two senior majors belong to the Infantry; the twelve senior captains belong to the Infantry; the sixty-five first lieutenants belong to the Infantry; the thirty senior second lieutenants belong to the Cavalry.

The fact that the Cavalry second lieutenants are at the head of the list is due to all the second lieutenants of Cavalry (and Artillery) having been promoted in the 1901 increase before any appointments were made from Volunteers, while a large number of second lieutenants of Infantry suffered by being held back so as to have more vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant for volunteers; and is also due to the fifty per cent. Cavalry increase in 1901, while the Infantry received but twenty per cent. increase at same time. Therefore, at that time there were relatively a great many more appointments to the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry than in the Infantry.

DOUGH BOY.

This has changed somewhat since our correspondent wrote. According to Army List for November, the fifth lieutenant belongs to the Cavalry; the seven senior majors are Infantry officers, the five senior captains (fifteen Cavalrymen following), the fifty-four senior first lieutenants, the thirty-six senior second lieutenants.

MARRIAGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the remarks of a correspondent recently quoted on your editorial page, assigning as a cause of discontent in the Army the fact that Army Regulations discourage the enlistment or re-enlistment of married men, and suggesting that they be provided with quarters, I cannot refrain from remarking that the more Army Regulations are studied the greater the respect in which they must be held, and they contain no wiser provision than that which discourages marriage by enlisted men.

The destruction of what your correspondent politely designates "laundry quarters" was welcomed by nine-tenths of the enlisted men of the Army, as it removed one of the most disagreeable, unsightly and unilitary features of the old Army posts. Poor old "Soap Suds Row" has gone. Who does not remember it with mingled feelings, and hear in fancy the shrill quarrels of the

wash ladies as they exchanged compliments across the littered back yards, and smell with Memory's nose the mingled odors of boiled cabbage, soap suds and other things? Let us hope that the powers that be, in the mistaken idea that they are benefiting the soldier, will never resurrect it. Requiescat in pace.

Of course the non-commissioned staff re-enlist; it is usually worth while to do so, whether married or not; but any other enlisted man who marries without permission of the War Department and on an ordinary soldier's pay, ought to be tried and summarily discharged, as he is on the average, as almost any first sergeant will testify, twice as much trouble as a single man. He wants privileges that other men do not get, is dissatisfied himself and causes dissatisfaction in others, and my own experience as a first sergeant has confirmed me in the opinion that a company is better off if none of the men have outside interests to distract their attention, and is more mobile if it has no married men to cause trouble and obstruction when necessary to change stations.

We will have to go further afield for the cause of discontent in the Army, if it exists. It might be concisely summed up in one sentence: Inadequate pay and too much non-military work.

NON-COM.

COMMAND OF A LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With a very few exceptions an officer who has risen to the grade of lieutenant colonel has had an Army experience of more than thirty years, and is over fifty years of age. Should not his years of experience in the Army and his age protect him from such remarks as are made by "Quatuor," in your issue of Nov. 16? Among many invidious slurs against the officer in question, he says: "It is a trite saying in the Army that a lieutenant colonel is a fifth wheel to a coach." How appropriate, and how funny! It is a fit companion to that other "trite" (?) saying of some other colonel that "all a company needed was a captain and a first sergeant." And also, of that other funny joke that when a certain lieutenant reported for duty his captain instructed him: "You may take all the drills and roll calls, and let the first sergeant alone."

But why this contempt for rank? Is it to the interest of the Service? Is harmony produced in a regiment by belittling what rank, soever, held by an officer? Is it proper that a colonel should designate a captain to perform a duty assigned by the regulations to a lieutenant? Or a major to those pertaining to a captain, or a lieutenant colonel to those of a major? Surely, if any one is proper, all are. Or, if not, why go to the officer of highest rank and greatest length of service and degrade him?

Quatuor laments that he cannot assign the lieutenant colonel to a battalion. He says, in speaking of the 23d Infantry: " * * * there are only three captains of the line serving with the regiment." If it is proper to degrade the lieutenant colonel one grade, surely it is then proper, according to the judgment of the colonel, to degrade him two, or even three, if considered necessary. While one might think it proper to assign his lieutenant colonel to command a battalion, might not another consider it more important to detail him to the command of a company? All do not think alike. In such a case as presented above, would Quatuor detail his lieutenant colonel to command a battalion, and also one of the companies whose captain was absent? If not, why not?

Are not the duties generally performed by a lieutenant colonel important and appropriate ones? He is usually summary court, survey officer, in charge of drills, parades, etc., and in the absence of the colonel commands the regiment; which, generally speaking, involves also the command of a post. This, however, is beside the question.

No power should vest in anyone whereby a brigadier general could be detailed to command a regiment, a lieutenant colonel a battalion, a major a company, or a lieutenant to perform the duties of a sergeant. In the absence of a colonel the lieutenant colonel should command, and in the absence of a major a captain should command, and in the absence of a captain a lieutenant should command. The rule should apply to all or to none. Why does Quatuor desire that the lieutenant colonel, alone, should be the one selected for detail of degradation? Apparently on the ground that there are no sufficient nor suitable duties for this grade. However, so long as the grade exists, it, like all others, should not be degraded.

An officer of the rank, age and experience of a lieutenant colonel should be a source of great value to any regiment, and it is not proper under any circumstance to show him inconsideration. Is it wise for a colonel to attempt in any manner to create the impression among the officers of his regiment, the majority of whom are younger men, that his older officers are practically fifth wheels to a coach?

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AN EXCELLENT PROPOSITION.

New York, Nov. 30, 1907.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The undersigned, a New York lawyer, formerly an officer in the Tennessee National Guard, and a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, still evinces a lively interest in things military, and for some time a proposition has presented itself to my mind with such force that I desire to submit it to you and through your paper to the civilian friends of the Army. It would doubtless surprise you to know the fact that a considerable portion of your readers are not at present in the Service, but are rather ex-soldiers and people who have relatives in the Army or Navy. These people are of course deeply interested in the welfare of our boys in khaki and blue, and for this reason we want to do all we can to keep going the high standard of efficiency the Army has always maintained.

I am a practical sort of fellow myself, and my idea of getting the best results from men is to treat them as men. While a hymn book and a bundle of tracts are excellent readings for the men, and while the men enjoy loafing around a club for the enlisted men, at the same time, I believe that the health and comfort of the men should be protected from one of the most wanton and foolish laws ever passed by a so-called intelligent Congress. I am referring to the idiotic fragment of legislation fully known as the anti-canteen law.

Now, while I am familiar with the difference between mess call and the sound of the evening gun, at the same time, I am not earning my meal ticket from our dis-

tinguished old relative, Uncle Sam, and I am hardly guilty of lese majeste when I stand up and talk out in meeting. Knowing the Army though as I do, and realizing the immense amount of importance to be derived from ridding the posts of the outside doggeries, and substituting respectable beer for knock-out drops, I desire to organize a national association among the civilian friends of the Army for the purpose of presenting in an intelligent way the "Great American Fraud," and calling upon an enlightened people to repeal the law and give the enlisted men their canteen. I believe in organization, and while the proposition at first glance looks like a pretty big undertaking, yet, at the same time if the real friends of the Army will get busy on the outside, they will find that the Congressman from Podunk and the gentleman from Rural Corners will bow to the demand and restore the greatest adjunct the Army ever had.

I therefore am writing this card for the purpose of interesting your readers outside of the Army, and respectfully invite correspondence with people all over the country for the purpose of forming an organization to carry on this most important work.

It's all right to praise the Army and applaud when the boys come down the line in heavy marching order, but war is scarce and a soldier spends most of his time in peace. If I possess the right to have a highball or a bottle of beer in my own home, then a soldier has the same right as an American citizen serving his country to have his bottle of beer in his home—the Army post.

I trust that you will give this prominence, and that all true friends of the Army will write to me and help start a righteous cause. Organization, education and determination will give the boys back their canteen. Are you game?

HENRY PECK FRY.

WANTED—A VICE-ADMIRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why should the United States Navy, now rated the second of the world's fleets, be denied by Congress the two higher ranks for flag officers? Is it economy that cuts out admirals and vice-admirals from the line of promotion in the American Navy? Does it comport with the dignity of the United States that foreign warships visiting our shores officially should feel constrained by naval courtesy to come under the command of a flag officer low enough in rank not to be embarrassing to the American commander whose duty it will be to receive him?

It is well known in official circles that such courtesy was graciously shown to the commander of the late receiving fleet at Jamestown. It certainly would be awkward for a visiting admiral to return thirteen guns for a generous salute of seventeen, and then sit down in his cabin to receive the official call of his host.

It may be answered that these higher ranks are a matter of sentiment. To Congress they are and always have been a matter of sentiment; but in the experience of the world's navies they have proved a very practical and necessary division of power.

Now that the fleet of sixteen battleships with its complement of destroyers and its auxiliary fleet of colliers, supply and repair ships is about to be assembled under the flag of a rear admiral, it will appear more than ever to military minds that the rank of the commanding officer is entirely inadequate to the size and importance of his command. A fleet of sixteen battleships is composed of four divisions, and two divisions make a squadron. Such a fleet sent to sea by any other naval power would be commanded by an admiral, the second squadron by a vice-admiral, and the second divisions of each squadron by a rear admiral. In Admiral Evans's fleet there will be four rear admirals.

Will Congress in officering the new Navy with a dead-level of flag officers of the lowest rank, repeat its Civil War error of sending vast armies into the field under a host of major generals who ranked each other only by date of commission, and ninety per cent. of whom served under their juniors?

If target practice and fleet evolutions and constant drilling in all the exercises that tend to make a navy efficient are necessary, why should a proper adjustment of flag officers be overlooked? Times and methods have changed since the stirring days of 1812, when captains and often lieutenants fought battles wherever they could find the enemy. There were no fleet formations, and a flag officer was seldom needed. If a captain found himself in command of two ships he was called by courtesy a commodore. Even at the beginning of the Civil War there was no rank in the American Navy above captain. In order, at that time, to establish in the Navy official rank corresponding to brigadier general and major general in the Army, Congress revived the rank of commodore and created the new rank of rear admiral. In 1864, when Grant was made lieutenant general, Farragut was given the corresponding rank of vice-admiral in order to avoid any feeling of jealousy between the two Services. After the War, Congress created for and conferred upon Farragut the rank of admiral, as a personal compliment, and a merited distinction at the same time practically declaring that high office superfluous and unnecessary in the American Navy by voting it to cease to exist with the passing of Admiral Farragut. It was revived again by act of Congress and conferred in like manner upon Admiral Porter, and finally, after the battle of Manila Bay, it was again hunted up in the Congressional property room and bestowed upon Admiral Dewey as a decoration, or a medal might have been given.

The Army has been treated in the same way by Congress. George Washington was never a general. Twenty years after the Revolutionary War, in 1798, Congress made him a lieutenant general, as a Congressional compliment. After the Mexican War, Congress made Winfield Scott a brevet lieutenant general. After the Civil War, Congress made U. S. Grant a general. Sherman and Sheridan followed in command of the Army, each having in succession the rank of lieutenant general and general. In each case, from Washington down, the office was created for and to expire with the promotion or death of the illustrious incumbent.

Thus it happens that Congress has formed the habit of creating and conferring the higher ranks in the Army and Navy as rewards of merit, and not because, in the judgment of that body of civilians, these offices are of any practical use; a Congressional whim that has been detrimental to the Service, both in the Army and Navy. In conducting the Civil War, Congress, besides its duty of voting supplies and confirming appointments, practically took upon itself the duties of a general staff. It

appointed prominent civilians and members of its own body, who were totally ignorant of military matters, to the highest places in the Army. It seemed to forget that from Washington's time it had maintained at public cost one of the finest military schools in the world.

One of the serious defects in the organization of the Union Army resulted from the withholding by Congress of the two ranks of general and lieutenant general. At the beginning of that struggle there were five major generals in the Regular Army: Winfield Scott, George B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, Henry W. Hallock and John E. Wool, only three of whom took the field. In addition to these officers of the grade of major general in the Regular establishment, Congress appointed first and last, eighty-eight major generals of Volunteers, who ranked each other only by the date of their commissions. The absurdity of the situation that followed is sufficiently well illustrated when we find that in this dead-level of two-star generals, Nathaniel P. Banks stood first and Philip Sheridan sixty-seventh; General Grant was No. 7; General Sherman was No. 19; General Meade No. 45, and General Hancock 49.

If all the armies, corps, divisions and brigades had been commanded by brigadier generals, the confusion would scarcely have been greater. The jealousy and constant friction that followed in the field between the eighty-eight generals of the same rank were the natural consequences of such an unmilitary organization. In this very respect the forces of the Confederacy were better organized than the Union Army. Its congress was hampered by no sentimental precedent, and very promptly and very wisely it made the commanders of its principal armies in the field full generals with three or more lieutenant generals second in command. The Army of Northern Virginia, under the command of General Lee, with his corps commanded by such lieutenant generals as Jackson, Longstreet, Hill and Early, was in better fighting form than the Army of the Potomac, commanded by a major general with general officers of the same rank commanding its corps and divisions. For just the same reasons a navy commanded at sea by a dead-level of rear-admirals would be inferior in organization to any foreign navy it might be called on to meet.

Will Congress respect the advice of its own experts? Its latest interference with the organization of the General Staff takes away from the Army the rank of lieutenant general after the retirement of General MacArthur.

At the coming session Congress will be asked by the President for two vice-admirals. Will that body be likely to give up its ancient privilege of conferring that rank as a reward of merit and withholding it from practical use at sea? American armies have been successful in the field, in spite of Congress—after awful sacrifices—and American navies can sail the seas under rear admirals if the higher ranks must be held up for Congressional playthings.

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.

RESULTS OF IGNORANT IMITATION.

How the most eminent authorities in the matter of shipbuilding may be mistaken is indicated by the letter which follows, which was found among the papers of the late John Ericsson:

"Birkenhead, 7th June, 1870.

"Dear Captain Ericsson: I send you a paper to-day with some report of the cruise of the Captain with the fleet. All that is said in the paper is confirmed by letters from officers on board the vessel. One night they had a strong gale, and wind at force 10, the ship lay to under close reefed maintopsail, and rearred foresail when the ship was pronounced by all on board to be the most perfect sea-boat they were ever in.

"The Admiral ordered them to work their guns under all circumstances across the sea, firing to windward, and leeward, and they found the turrets worked admirably by steam, and both guns and turrets were under the most perfect control.

"She tacks, stays, wears, and works as well as any old line-of-battleship, and my correspondent adds that 'the way in which this ship works and answers her helm is most striking.'

"You have advocated low freeboard, I know, as a steady platform for heavy guns, and I have always advocated turret-ships for seagoing as against broadsides, and I think the trials of the Captain and the Monarch have pretty well proved that view to be correct. I am,

"Yours faithfully,

"JOHN LAIRD."

Captain Ericsson.

July 28, 1870, the Captain returned to Spithead after what the London Times described as "a most successful three weeks' experienced cruise in steaming and sailing, combined and separate, and gunnery practice," this being her second cruise across the Bay of Biscay during her three months under commission.

Describing the subsequent fate of the Captain, the London Standard said: "It appears that about midnight, on Sept. 6, 1870, the ship was in company with the Channel fleet, about forty miles off Cape Finisterre, cruising under double-reefed fore and maintopsails, and foretopmast, staysail and mainsail, and the foresail hauled up, there being at the time a very strong breeze and a heavy sea. The starboard watch had been called at 12 o'clock, and were being mustered, when a squall struck the ship on the port side, causing her to give a heavy lurch to starboard. As she did not right herself, Captain Burgoynes, who was on the bridge, gave the order to lower the foretopsail, but, in consequence of the yards being braced sharp up, the ship at the time being on the port tack, it did not come down. Orders were promptly given to let go the lee braces and man the topsail downhaul, but by this time the ship had been again struck by a heavy sea, and she was completely hove to on her beam-ends, with the water pouring down the funnel, and she then turned bottom upward and gradually sank stern first. From the time the ship was struck to her going down only from five to ten minutes elapsed. The number on board at the time was about 520."

The court of inquiry into the cause of the disaster which overtook the Captain rendered the following verdict: "The court having heard the evidence of Mr. James May relating thereto (the loss of the ship), and that of the remaining survivors, and such other evidence as they deemed necessary, and having deliberately weighed and considered the whole of the evidence before them, do find that Her Majesty's ship Captain was capsized on the morning of Sept. 7 by the pressure of sail, assisted by the heave of the sea, and that the amount of sail carried at the time of her loss (regard being had to the force of the wind and the state of the sea) was insufficient to have endangered a ship endowed with a proper amount of stability. The court find it their duty to record the conviction they entertain that the Captain was built in defer-

ence to public opinion as expressed in Parliament and through other channels, and in opposition to the views and opinions of the Controller of the Navy and his department, generally disapproved of her construction. It further appearing on evidence that before the Captain was received from the contractors a grave departure from her original design had been committed, "whereby her draught of water was increased by about two feet, and her freeboard was diminished to a corresponding extent, and that her stability proved to be dangerously small, combined with an area of sail, under these circumstances excessive."

Another illustration of the results of ignorant imitation is found in the melancholy story of the light draft monitors, in which the leading principle of Ericsson's Monitor was frittered away by changes made, in spite of the emphatic protests of Ericsson, by Chief Engineer Stimers, U.S.N., who, in his zeal to improve upon Ericsson, pieced out what he in his wisdom regarded as an imperfect scheme, with the shreds and patches of nautical lore, such as the elder and better constructor had rejected as inapplicable to his revolutionary design. On these twenty light draft monitors \$14,000,000 was expended in 1862, without one dollar of resulting benefit, as they could not float at sea when completed and were worse than useless. They were built to meet an imperative want at that time, and had Ericsson's ideas concerning them been carried out they would have swarmed up every Southern river, into every inlet and sound where six feet of water could be found, and they would have exerted a most important influence upon the fortunes of the Civil War. When asked by the Naval Committee of the House whether any of these vessels were of value, Chief Engr. Alex. Henderson, U.S.N., answered: "Not of the slightest; and hardly valuable as old material. It would cost more to cut them up than they were worth."

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Inspector Gen. J. Porter, R.N., on July 27 last, addressing the Naval and Military Section of the British Medical Association, said: "Promotion by merit has been established through all ranks of the army (British) medical service. Its officers have been given a career. The paralyzing blight of seniority has been swept away and healthy development has been assured. There is no room for the idle, the ignorant, the incompetent—the man now exists for the office, and not the office for the man."

Lieut. Col. E. J. McClelland, 1st Cav., in his report of March 1, 1907, on the Japanese army, states that promotion in that army is made as follows: "Up to the grade of sub-(second) lieutenant it is by selection; from sub-lieutenant to lieutenant it is two-thirds by seniority and one-third by selection; from lieutenant to captain it is one-half by seniority and one-half by selection, and above the rank of captain entirely by selection." And later in his report Lieut. Colonel McClelland says: "The system of promotion by selection works well and, it is believed, gives general satisfaction. It certainly gives an incentive to exertion and a reward for labor well performed. It draws a sharp line between indifference to and zeal in the discharge of duties. Many inquiries on the subject failed to discover a single instance in which it was claimed that injustice had been done."

A SCHOOL FOR BRIGADIERS.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 8, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When Gen. H. W. Hallock assumed command as General-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, July 11, 1862, he established what he called his second line of defense (copying from the French of 1879). The left of the second line of defense rested at Newbern, N.C., extending thence to Fort Monroe, Baltimore, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, thence on to Red River. At each place named was a corps headquarters. It has been estimated that there were over 1,000,000 men in this second line of defense who never saw a line of battle. By those in the field this line was dubbed "The School for Brigadiers." The beneficiaries of the Foraker bill were in the field; their number is now very limited.

J. C. S.

MEETING OF THE TWINKLERS' CLUB.

At their last regular meeting the Twinklers' Club, a society of literary women of St. Louis, Mo., held a mock trial at the home of one member, Mrs. Luella Mackey Grimbley, 7302 Manchester Road, Maplewood, Dec. 7. The Twinklers was formed in 1903, and is composed of professional women writers who are well known, some having attained national prominence. To announce the engagement and coming marriage of one member, Miss Julia MacMinn, a teacher in the Lincoln school, an injunction was prayed for to restrain her from entering into matrimony. The meeting was opened by Miss Amy Rosemary Miller, sheriff, daughter of Capt. William H. Miller, U.S.A., retired, who served each with a summons in a blue stocking decorated with white stars and tied about the necks of the members with military red tape. Sheriff Miller acted as clerk and crier, also opened court by clanging a dishpan against a dish pan. She then brought the respondent into court in chains and wearing on her neck a lemon with this sign: "I am going to get married and be the main squeeze." With much pomp and attire in judicial ermine and robes, the judge, Miss Lida L. Coghlan, occupied the bench. For her gavel the court used a potato masher, and on the bench was a pair of kitchen scales to weigh the evidence, a flour sifter to sift it, and a strainer which was laid aside, the quality of justice being not strained. "The Court of Moral Suasion, in the Town of Blue Stocking, County of Literary Cuspidness, State of Uncommon Sense" being now declared open, Miss Marie Merceret was appointed attorney for the prosecution, while Mrs. Lola V. Hays appeared for the defense. Sheriff Miller swore each witness upon an immense cookbook open at a recipe for scalloped onions, giving them the strongest oath obtainable. As everyone wanted to talk at once the fines for contempt of court amounted to over \$10,000, no "John Smiths" being taken. The sheriff was kept busy maintaining order and collecting fines. Great excitement was created by the testimony of the sheriff, who swore on the witness stand that he had been bribed by the defense for \$1.23; the lawyers engaged in a battle of words, fists were shaken and the attorneys separated by main force. Miss MacMinn was tried on fifteen counts. When Attorney Merceret remarked that a single woman had more fun in a week

than a married woman had in a lifetime, the judge nearly splintered her gavel in an effort to maintain order, and she imposed heavy fines and a severe lecture upon the married members for their vigorous outburst and denials. The lawyers' arguments were full of impassioned eloquence and wit, but the judge overruled the injunction and imposed a heavy cost upon each member, the latter being paid by the contribution of a linen shower. The respondent was declared an infant in law, and awarded a rattle and nursing bottle. After the trial refreshments were served in the dining room, which was elaborately decorated with red hearts, flags and flowers. Miss Miller acted as toastmaster, giving the toast to the bride in a witty speech. Miss MacMinn is to marry Mr. Hugh Eis, manager of the Victor Automobile Company, of St. Louis, and they will reside in St. Louis.

The ceremonies at the review of the battleship fleet Dec. 16, when the start is to be made for the long cruise to the Pacific, will be simple and brief. When the President's yacht, the Mayflower, arrives at Hampton Roads Monday morning it will find the battleships at anchor in two columns, with the flagship the Connecticut at the head of the column about a mile from Fort Monroe, and the alignment of battleships extending away to the southwest in practically the same position taken at the review at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition last spring. The Mayflower will take a position not far from the Connecticut, but farther down the line, about midway of the fleet. As soon as she is at anchor the commander-in-chief and the captains of the fleet will go aboard the Mayflower and pay their respects to President Roosevelt, after which they will return to their ships and the work of weighing anchor and making ready for the signal which will mark one of the great naval events of the century. The Mayflower will steam out past the head of the column to a point on the south side of the channel between Capes Charles and Henry and there take position to review the fleet as it passes out to sea. Each battleship, according to the present plan, as it passes the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, will fire the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. There will be on the Mayflower the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles.

As the brief description of the Brown wire-wound gun which appeared in our number of last week does not correctly describe the gun as it is at present constructed, we take the following from a paper on "Gun Construction in the United States," published by Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., in the "Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers for 1904": "In the 6-inch gun the lining tube extends throughout the length of the gun. It is surrounded by the segmental tube, which is composed of 'involved' sheets of steel one and seven-tenths inches thick. These sheets are first assembled on a stepped former and clamped together. The former is then withdrawn and the lining tube inserted in its place; after which the clamps are firmly screwed down, one every six inches throughout the length of the tube, which is then centered in a lathe and turned to size. A new set of clamps is then applied to the turned portions, and the segmental tube is turned down into a series of stepped cones, each step being equal to the thickness of one wire, or one-seventh of an inch. The jacket is shrunk over the wire 'with sufficient tension merely to prevent its rotation upon the segmental tube.' A thin hoop is highly shrunk over the chase, to protect the wire wrapping, but neither the jacket nor this hoop is depended upon to add to the tangential strength of the gun. The jacket, however, takes a part of the longitudinal stresses."

It is with sincere pleasure that we publish the following correspondence between Lieut. Colonel Howze, Commandant of Cadets of the Military Academy, and Captain Benson, Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy:

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1907.

My Dear Captain:

I congratulate you, and through you your football team, for the splendid victory of Saturday. Of course, our defeat is sincerely regretted by us, but your team outplayed us. You beat us clearly, fairly and squarely, and we sincerely congratulate the midshipmen, because the better team on Franklin Field won the game. With warm regards, believe me, Captain,

Yours very faithfully,

Robert Howze, Lieut. Col., U.S.A., Comdt. of Cadets.

Annapolis, Dec. 4, 1907.

My Dear Colonel:

Please accept my sincere thanks, as well as the thanks of all the midshipmen, for your splendid letter. I was, of course, intensely interested in the game on account of its effect on the spirit of the brigade of midshipmen. The generous, magnanimous tone and spirit of your letter I am quite sure will do them as much good as the victory. As commandant of midshipmen, I wish to thank you for giving me the opportunity to publish such a splendid letter to the brigade. Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

W. S. Benson, Comdr., U.S.N., Comdt. of Midshipmen.

The discussion in the Senate, Dec. 12, on the propriety of the action of the War Department in proposing to Congress the new pay bill was the result of misinformation on the part of Senators who had come into possession of the circular sent out to officers of the Army and Navy to inform them of the character of the bill and advising them against antagonizing it by urging amendments of any kind. There has been no effort to advise members of Congress or senators that the bill should not be amended or changed as they may deem necessary. The debate was directed against the practice that has grown up of late years to send bills from the Executive departments to committees of the Senate or House directly. The pay bill stands on a different basis, having been introduced by Senator Dick in the Senate, and by Representative Capron in the House. It is to be known as the Dick-Capron bill, and is regularly before both houses.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., was the principal speaker at a banquet given by the "Old Guard" in Philadelphia on the evening of Dec. 11, and in the course of his remarks he eulogized the Navy of sailing ships, praised the men who "never got cold feet, though salt pork a fine enough diet for mariners and though beaten now and then never could be driven from the seas." The banquet was in celebration of the birthday anniversary of the regiment and it also signalized the

close of the military career of Col. George W. Devinne, who, on Jan. 1, 1908, will have completed fifty years of service. Among the letters addressed to Colonel Devinne and read at the banquet was the following from Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.: "I would have been especially gratified to have the honor of being the guest of a hero like yourself and a comrade of my father, and the one who mustered him into the Grand Army. I remember you at Mt. McGregor and have always been gratefully appreciative of the action of yourself and the Meade Post, when my dear father died. With greatest thanks and regard for yourself and the members of the Meade Post, believe me."

Two amendments to the graded pay bill have been introduced in Congress this week, the text of which appears under our Congressional heading. The first of these, H.R. 4889, introduced by Mr. Bates, is in the interest of paymasters' clerks. It includes the provisions of the graded pay bill so amended as to include "appointed" officers in its provisions, and provides for an increase of twenty per cent. in the pay of all enlisted men of the Services with a further addition of ten per cent. for each four years of service not to exceed fifty per cent. in all. It further provides that the pay of all enlisted men shall be fixed by the President, as that of the Navy is now. A.R. 6103, introduced by Mr. Coudry, of Missouri, amends Section four of the pay bill so as to include "allowances" as well as "pay," in its provisions, and Section five so as to include pay or allowances now authorized by "Executive orders," as well as those now authorized by law.

The naval inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between the torpedo boat Shubrick and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Line steamer Maryland in Hampton Roads, Nov. 21, has resulted in the detachment of Lieut. H. E. Cook from command of the torpedo boat and his assignment to a more subordinate position on one of the battleships. Although the naval board found several things to criticize in Lieutenant Cook's management of the torpedo boat just prior to the collision, it was reported that he did his duty to the best of his ability. It was found that his failure to avoid a collision was due to inexperience rather than to carelessness or neglect of duty, and therefore no further action will be taken in the matter. The Shubrick was badly damaged, and is now undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard. With the exception of Lieutenant Cook, all his officers and crew have been transferred to the torpedo boat Tingey.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Beach, U.S.N., has an article in the Scientific American of Dec. 7 on the U.S. Naval Academy. The article contains a description of the buildings, methods of instruction, etc., and Commander Beach says: "Duty at Annapolis is very pleasant; all are interested in the same thing and in each other. A civilian would inevitably soon be tired by the amount of shop that is talked, but this is natural to the naval officer where his intimates are part of the same organization, and interested in the same things he is. Social matters here are continuous throughout the year. There are balls and teas and card parties and dinners constantly occurring. The baseball and football games of the midshipmen are of intense interest to the officers. For exercise there is golf and tennis, and some ride. All in all, it is a pleasant, interesting life."

Mr. Lewis Nixon, the well-known ship builder, and a former officer of the Navy, at a meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation in New York city, Dec. 11, offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that while the board refrained from urging any definite plan to restore the American merchant marine, it believes the necessity of dependence upon foreign colliers for the coal supply of the American fleet bound for the Pacific is humiliating to the American people and constitutes a national danger. Retirement of Lieut. Col. W. L. Marshall, U.S.A., in charge of New York Harbor improvement work, because, as alleged, he failed to pass the test of a horseback ride proposed by the President to show physical ability, was opposed in a resolution presented by Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd line. The resolution was adopted.

The President, Dec. 9, sent to the Senate a list of decorations sought to be conveyed by foreign powers to American officials. A list of them is given in our Congressional report. Included in the list is a gift of a large silver urn presented by the Central American Republics to Comdr. R. T. Mulligan, now on duty in the navigation bureau, who was in command of the Yorktown when the friction arose between the Central American Republics last summer, which he was largely instrumental in removing. Dec. 11 the Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication to the preceding Congress that permission be granted certain gentlemen to accept the gifts and decorations presented to them by foreign governments, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

The Comptroller has disapproved the commutation of quarters and credit for clerks' pay in case of Pay Director Calhoun, U.S.N., while serving at the New York yard, but approved the disallowance of ration for two meals a day for enlisted men of the Navy sent ashore for mail in case of Master at Arms Zellers, of the Glacier, as fractions of days cannot be considered in such accounts. In case of several accounts for enlisted men on the Constellation who were employed in bachelors' mess and paid by Paymaster Conard, U.S.N., the Comptroller disallows two bills where appeals were made over one year from settlement and allows differences in the others amounting to \$248.

President Roosevelt has given \$100 toward the \$1,000 debt on the Rough Riders' monument which he dedicated at Arlington last spring. This was made known at the special military drill given at Fort Myer Dec. 11 for the benefit of the monument fund. The drill was under the auspices of Mrs. Allyn K. Capron. The exhibition was by the 13th U.S. Cavalry and 3d U.S. Artillery. The skill of the soldiers was applauded by a

large and fashionable crowd in the riding hall. The Fort Myer band played popular and national airs throughout the afternoon. The proceeds from the drill proved to be greater than expected.

Senator Dick, president of the Inter-State National Guard Association; Gen. J. H. Drain, of New York; Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania; Gen. J. H. Stewart, Gen. James Parker, of Massachusetts; Gen. L. Riggs, of Maryland, members of the executive committee of the Association, had conference Dec. 13 with the Acting Secretary of War, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, and Major Gen. J. F. Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, in regard to the proposed amendments of the Dick act, which they desire to bring before the annual convention of the Association, Jan. 13, at Boston. The principal amendments to be considered are intended to extend the act for one year to remove the limitation as to nine months of monitors' service by the naval militia in time of war, and also as to service only within boundaries of the United States.

Hereafter, under a new arrangement made by the Quartermaster's Department, much time will be saved in making appointments of civilians in the various branches of the Service. The present plan is to call on the Civil Service Commission in Washington when any kind of an employee is wanted, and an examination is held to make a list of eligibles. By a circular soon to be issued from the Quartermaster's Department, depot quartermasters will hereafter apply to the secretaries of the local civil service boards in the military districts where they are stationed and the eligibles on the local list will be certified for appointment.

P.A. Surg. Ralph W. Plummer, U.S. Navy, in speaking at the opening session of the National Legislative Council of the American Medical Association at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11, said that "women nurses should be employed in the U.S. Navy in order to raise the naval medical service to its highest standard of efficiency." A bill for the establishment and organization of a corps of women nurses in the Navy was recommended to Congress. It provides that women nurses be employed in naval hospitals on shore in time of peace and on hospital and ambulance ships in time of war. "Physicians everywhere favor women nurses," said Dr. Plummer.

While recruiting for the Army is slow and difficult, the Navy and Marine Corps are enjoying an experience altogether the reverse. Enlistments for the Navy during the calendar year are expected to exceed those for any former year, and as for the Marine Corps it is stated that the enlisted strength is rapidly approaching the maximum authorized by law. The enlistments of marines during the month of November were in excess of those for any former month, numbering more than 900. The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps on Dec. 10, according to the Baltimore Sun, was 8,545, which is less than 300 short of the authorized maximum.

Senator Foraker will leave no stone unturned in his fight for the men of the 25th Infantry involved in the Brownsville affray who he believes were wrongfully accused and punished. He has had the bullets that were picked out of door jambs and window casings analyzed, and the report is that they contain antimony, which ordnance officers have testified before the Senate Military Committee is not contained in bullets used by the Army. There is a belief that the bullets found at Brownsville were made there or near there, and that printing type was melted down to make them. It will be several weeks before the committee completes its report.

Secretary Metcalf has been so busy of late that he has had no time for the customary amenities of life in Washington. The members of the Yale Alumni Association during the past week, when they desired to have the benefit of his co-operation as president of the organization, were invited to come to his office in the Navy Department for the desired meeting, and there the meeting was held in a brief interval from public duties. The Secretary was re-elected president, Assistant Secretary Alva A. Ade was chosen vice-president, Senator Brandege, of Connecticut, second vice-president, and George McClannahan secretary.

We regret to learn that diphtheria has broken out to such a dangerous extent at the marine quarters of the Naval Academy that the place and its residents have been put in quarantine. All sentry posts now are occupied by the watchmen of the Academy, and the main post at the main gate has been locked, chinked, and is being fumigated. Four cases of diphtheria were reported as existing in the quarters, but rumor has enlarged the number.

Secretary Taft has been expected to return to his office in the War Department on Dec. 18, according to his cabled itinerary, but the death of the Secretary's mother in Massachusetts just after he sailed for New York will no doubt cause a change in his plans. It is likely that he will be obliged to postpone his return to duty for a week, and it is possible that he will go to Cincinnati before he comes to Washington.

The 1907 tournament of the 22-Caliber Indoor Rifle League of the United States, which was held in January last under the auspices of the Columbia Rifle Club, of Rochester, N.Y., resulted so satisfactorily to the League that by unanimous vote it was decided to hold the 1908 tournament there also, beginning Jan. 27 and continuing for six days.

The New York Sun asks: "Why Four More Battleships Now?" Some unfeeling reader might reply: "Because the Sun many weeks ago declared that the inevitable result of sending the battleship fleet to the Pacific would be war with Japan."

A news despatch from Yokohama, via Victoria, B.C., reports that for the present the building of warships for the Japanese navy is handicapped, practically stopped, because of the lack of money in Japan.

December 14, 1907.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

From the North American Review we take the excerpts which follow from an article by George Griswold Hill on "Our Coast Defenses," most of which consists of the statement of facts already familiar to our readers, except that we were not aware that, at the time of the Spanish War, the armament of our forts consisted of "smooth-bore, muzzle-loading guns" and a few "converted smooth-bores." But certainly a gentleman who writes on our coast defenses ought to know. Mr. Hill says:

"Complete in its organization, when the alarm of war sounds through the nation, and infantry and cavalry and field artillery are sent hurrying to the various points of concentration, the Coast Defense Artillery, a complete unit in itself, will merely man its great guns and fire-control stations, mine its harbors and polish its searchlights, and await the coming of the enemy at every important inlet on the coast.

"The old stone forts still stand, but merely as monuments of the past. Instead, there have been constructed great embankments of sand, lined with concrete, behind which are placed batteries consisting of two twelve-inch breech-loading guns mounted on disappearing carriages, with which the gun is elevated above the ramparts at the moment of firing, and by its own recoil is forced back to its original position for reloading; thus is effected the protection of the entire gun crew, with the exception of a single "pointer," from the direct fire of the enemy. These are supplemented with mortar batteries, consisting of eight twelve-inch mortars—usually mounted in pits, wholly out of sight of the enemy—which are fired in salvos, discharged at an angle of from forty-five to sixty degrees, sending eight 1,000-pound high-explosive shells a distance of perhaps two miles into the air and dropping them with almost incredible accuracy on the decks of the enemy's fleet, where even the most modern battleship carries an armor of not more than six inches. As an additional menace to the invading fleet, there has been provided the submarine mine system, with which attack is made on the warship's bottom, where, too, the armor is wholly absent or incomparably more vulnerable than on the freeboard and turrets. The details of the mines used by the Coast Defense Artillery are guarded from publicity, but that they are of the most effective character the nation may rest assured.

"The remarkable accuracy of fire attained by the Coast Artillery is due to the perfecting of a system of fire-control, employing complicated paraphernalia and a system of intricate and delicately adjusted mechanical computers.

"As a result of this system, numerous records of 100 per cent. of hits have been made at a moving target, at ranges varying from 6,000 to 7,000 yards, and at the rate of one shot per gun every forty-five seconds. Even with the mortars, which, because of their necessarily high trajectories, were formerly supposed to be incapable of the most accurate work, some records of 100 per cent. of hits have been made at ranges varying from 5,000 to 9,600 yards, and thirty per cent. of hits has come to be regarded as a poor score.

"The highly specialized character of the service which has attained such astonishing results; the intricate machinery necessary to make these elaborate computations at twenty-second intervals; the extensive electrical paraphernalia essential to telephonic communication; the signalling; the explosion of submarine mines and the operation of the searchlights—have all operated to render the fortifications and equipment of the Coast Defense Artillery too complicated to permit of proper supervision and inspection by a departmental commander, usually a brigadier general of cavalry or infantry, sometimes of field artillery. Together with the immobile character of this arm of the Service, they have resulted in the necessity of so perfecting the Coast Defense organization as to make it completely independent of the mobile army. This will be accomplished by giving it its own adjutant, commissary and quartermaster departments, under the command of the Chief of Coast Defense Artillery, presumably a major general, whose immediate subordinates shall be brigadier generals, each in command of one of the three coast-defense districts—which embrace, respectively, the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, including the Gulf, and the Pacific coasts.

"To man the elaborate coast defenses already constructed and planned by the Endicott and Taft boards will require a force of 1,754 officers and 41,833 men. The authorized strength of the Coast Artillery is only 714 officers and 19,321 men; and there is no prospect that Congress will in the near future authorize any such increase in the standing army as will make available a sufficient number of officers and men to complete the number required for this arm of the Service.

"Moreover, the necessary manning detail does not represent, by any means, the whole force required for the successful operation and protection of the coast defenses in time of war. The old-fashioned fortifications consisted of high-walled enclosures, often provided with moats, counterscarp, redoubts and glacis on the land side. The modern battery, while presenting an almost invulnerable front to the enemy afloat, is wholly unprotected in the rear; and the safety of the men and works must depend on the maintenance of an efficient rear-guard to repel attacks from landing parties which may have come ashore beyond the range of the big guns, or from an army of invasion. Infantry is best suited for this work; and, in the plans of the General Staff, infantry regiments are assigned to the maintenance of such rear-guards. But, despite the fact that the personnel of the Coast Artillery and the Infantry forces of the Regular Army are wholly inadequate, and that there is little or no likelihood that Congress will supply the deficiency by an increase of the standing army, the situation is not as hopeless as it appears.

"In 1902, Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, suggested a scheme for the augmentation of the Coast Artillery which will go far to solve the problem. This scheme has received the hearty sanction of William H. Taft, the present Secretary of War, and under the able promotion of the Chief of Artillery, Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, the proposition has been reduced to a working basis. As a part of the maneuvers of the past summer, a trial was conducted which demonstrated the entire feasibility of the project.

"During the past summer, every coast state from Maine to Washington, with the exception of Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, accepted the invitation of the War Department to assign portions of its militia to co-operate with the coast-defense artillery during the period devoted to the annual summer encampment. Massachusetts has already organized its coast-defense militia, and her example will doubtless soon be followed by other states. By this means, the force having been perfected, the menace of an attack on the shores of the United States would be promptly followed by a request from the President that each threatened state man the fortifications

within its borders, and immediately the personnel of the coast defenses would be doubled by the addition of men trained to handle the big guns, operate the mines and searchlights, and familiar with the surroundings, while the rear of each fortification would be guarded by men equally well drilled in that work. In addition to the patriotism which had led the guardsmen to perfect themselves in advance, they would be inspired by the necessity and desire to protect their homes, their families and property. All this would be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye; and, while the mobile army struggled with problems of commissary and transportation in the effort to mobilize itself into brigades at the designated points—while the General Staff wrestled with the problems of new departments and aggressive movements—the coast defenses would be amply manned with experienced men.

"It would, however, be misleading, in outlining the efficiency of the coast defenses and the personnel of the Corps, to omit all reference to the extraordinary short-sightedness exhibited by Congress in its failure to provide adequate means of defense for the most vulnerable inlet on the entire Atlantic coast, Chesapeake Bay.

"The uninitiated observer who visits the lower Chesapeake and Hampton Roads would naturally assume that the great disappearing guns at Fort Monroe and Fort Wool must command the entrance to the bay and pose a grave menace to an enemy's fleet; but the fact is that the entrance to the bay is eighteen miles from Fort Monroe; and, as has been stated by the Taft Board, there is no effective defense of the bay itself, while its extensive shores offer peculiar advantages for a naval base or landing operations. The approach to Baltimore is guarded by modern forts, and the Potomac approach to the national capital is equally well provided with fortifications. Norfolk and Newport News are protected by Fort Monroe and Fort Wool; but the damage which would result were a considerable armed force landed along the shores of the bay, the hardship which could be inflicted on the lesser cities, railways, etc., by a modern naval force, are almost incalculable, and the advantage of a base on the shore of the Chesapeake would almost double the effectiveness of a hostile navy against our own sea forces.

"To remedy this situation, the Taft Board has earnestly recommended the construction of an artificial island in the twelve-mile opening between Capes Charles and Henry, and the erection thereon of powerful fortifications which would command the entire channel from the Atlantic to Hampton Roads. A further detail of the project is the construction of a breakwater, which would not only protect the island from the ravages of the sea, but also afford a refuge for vessels seeking to escape the violent storms which occasionally sweep the vicinity of Cape Hatteras and the entrance to the Chesapeake. The Army Engineers have pronounced the project entirely feasible and already funds have been set apart for the construction of one fourteen-inch gun for the proposed fortifications. But for two years Congress has been urged to make the necessary provision for this essential link in the nation's coast defense, and with surprising improvidence has ignored the recommendation and permitted valuable time to elapse without action.

"There are other points where the defenses require strengthening. Long Island Sound is without adequate protection, and much remains to be done on the Pacific coast and in our insular possessions. The searchlight equipment must be perfected at many forts, and at others additional electric-power plants are required. The completion of the separate administrative organization of the corps, a matter of paramount importance, is still unauthorized. Despite these defects, however, the nation's fortifications, compared with those of other countries, are highly creditable and the personnel of the corps, the high state of efficiency displayed by the rank and file and the notable ability of its officers and commanders must prove the occasion of pride to every American, as well as a source of security and comfort to all whose interests might be directly menaced by a hostile navy, especially during the temporary absence of the naval fleet."

THE GALAXY MAGAZINE.

The New York Evening Mail of Wednesday, Dec. 11, says: "Each literary generation has its own row to hoe, and generally hoes it as well as it can. But now and then the newest generation finds that it owes some notable part of its own equipment to the generation that went before it. There was in this city last night a very interesting literary reunion which brought out the part which an almost forgotten magazine of the nineteenth century played in securing to writers in periodicals full personal credit for the work they do.

"This reunion to which we refer was the banquet given at the Union League Club last night by Col. William Conant Church, editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to the surviving contributors to the old Galaxy magazine. The Galaxy was founded by the Church brothers in 1866, was edited by William Conant Church, and was one of the chief joys of life and literature in this country until the year 1877. Prior to its coming, magazine literature had been almost entirely anonymous. The publication of names was unusual, either in the Atlantic, in the old Putnam's, or in Harper's Magazine. The Galaxy changed all that. Every one of its contributions was signed. Every one of them, too, was of interest. The best writers of the day were its contributors; and among those who still survive are such men as Justin McCarthy, William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John Burroughs, Edward Everett Hale, James Grant Wilson, Joaquin Miller and Brander Matthews.

"The Galaxy's example ended anonymity in American literature. Even the Atlantic Monthly, which bought up the Galaxy's good will and contributions, was forced into signing its articles, and so was Harper's. At the banquet at the Union League Club last night, Messrs. Howells, Stedman, Horace Porter, Matthews and others, while recalling the picturesque struggles of the younger literary lights of the '60's and '70's, paid earnest tributes to the vitalizing and invigorating effect of the policy which Colonel Church's periodical stood for.

"Mr. Howells, who was the editor of the Atlantic in 1877, when that magazine took over the Galaxy's lists, was the man who presided over the suspended magazine's autopsy, and had the acceptance or rejection of its contributions then on hand. It happened that he rejected several articles by men who, with him, were honored guests at last night's banquet. But the discovery of this circumstance served only to add to the cheerfulness of the occasion. Literary disappointments outlaw in less than thirty years. The total effect of the reunion was certainly one of keen pleasure to all its participants, and of solid advantage to American periodical literature, which

needs the inspiration of the remembrance of its formative period."

The guests at the dinner referred to above were: Henry Abbey, Charles Barnard, Sylvester Baxter, Joel Benton, William C. Brownell, Clarence Clough Buell, John Burroughs, John D. Champlin, Willard Church, Joseph E. Chamberlin, Titus Munson Coan, George Cary Eggleston, Edward S. Ellis, Frank P. Foster, Charles Hallock, William Dean Howells, E. Rossiter Johnson, Robert Underwood Johnson, Loomis L. Langdon, U.S.A.; Francis Ellington Leupp, W. A. Linn, J. Brander Matthews, Chas. Ledyard Norton, Marston Niles, Horace Porter, Robert P. Porter, Raphael Pumpelly, Chas. W. Raymond, U.S.A.; Albert P. Southwick, Edmund Clarence Stedman, William L. Stone, J. Howard Van Amringe, Horace White, James Grant Wilson, George William Winterburn.

Among the letters received in reply to invitations, many of which were read at the dinner, were those from Hon. John Bigelow, who, on the 25th of November, celebrated his ninetieth birthday; Justin McCarthy, England; Joaquin Miller, Dimond, Cal.; Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A.; Richard Watson Gilder, Bliss Perry, Editor Atlantic Monthly; Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, U.S.A., Paris; Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., Newport; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Roxbury, Mass.; Prof. T. F. Crane and Burt G. Wilder, Cornell University; George Alfred Townsend, Washington; William Winter; James Jeffrey Roche, Consul at Berne, Switzerland; Rev. Geo. F. Herrick, Constantinople; Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D.; Frank Lee Benedict, Philadelphia; Even E. Rexford, Shiocton, Wis., and John Austin Stevens, Newport, R.I. The character of these letters is indicated by one which follows:

"Herdholt," Westgate-on-Sea, Nov. 22, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Church:

I thank you from my heart for your kind invitation to the dinner on Tuesday, Dec. 10, to meet the surviving contributors to the Galaxy Magazine, 1866-1877. That is indeed a temptation which I could not resist, and would not even think of resisting, if the state of my health did not render a winter voyage across the Atlantic an enterprise quite outside the range of my physical powers. I cherish the most delightful memories of the dear old "Galaxy" days in New York and of your friendship, and it would indeed be a surpassing pleasure to me to meet some of those old friends and literary colleagues once again. Will you kindly express on my behalf to your guests my most sincere regret that I am not able to make the company on such an occasion?

With my most cordial thanks and the assurance of my unchanging friendship. Ever truly yours,

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A wedding of unusual beauty and interest was solemnized in Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1907, when Miss Charlotte Ducat, youngest daughter of Major Arthur C. Ducat, U.S.A., became the wife of Lieut. Girard Lindsley McEntee, Jr., 7th U.S. Inf., the ceremony being pronounced by Archdeacon Lord at Saint James church. The bride was attended by Mrs. Donald W. Strong as matron of honor, and the groom by his best man, Lieut. William R. Scott, U.S.A. The ushers were Lieut. Donald W. Strong, Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, Lieut. Carl C. Jones and Lieut. Charles H. Rice, all of the 7th U.S. Infantry. Miss Ducat, who was escorted by her father, wore an exquisite white satin princess-empire gown, elaborately trimmed with rose point lace, an heirloom in the bride's family. Her veil fell from a coronet of orange blossoms in graceful folds to the end of her train, and she carried a shower bouquet of valley lilies. Mrs. Strong was most becomingly attired in the daintiest of gowns; it was of white point d'esprit over yellow, and she carried yellow roses. All the officers were in full dress uniform and the military effect was further heightened by the presence of most of the enlisted men of the 3d Battalion of the 7th Infantry from Fort Brady, they being also in full dress uniform. The effect of the uniforms in the beautifully decorated church was most striking. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the spacious and hospitable home of the bride's parents, at Fort Brady, the home being artistically decorated down-stairs with the national colors and a profusion of Christmas greens and yellow chrysanthemums, while up-stairs in the gift room large clusters of American Beauties formed the predominating scheme. The gifts, which were many and handsome, included beautiful silver and cut glass from the different companies of the battalion. Mrs. Ducat's imported gown of white crepe and Duchesse lace was only one of the many handsome ones worn at the reception. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGregor, of Chicago, uncle and aunt of the bride, and Miss Scott, of Indianapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. McEntee left that night for a wedding trip of two months in Montreal, New York and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Brown, of Newport, R.I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Brown, to Ensign Frank Howard Sadler, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Mapp announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances Custis, to Capt. Clifford Carlton Carson, U.S.A., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1907, in the city of New York. Capt. and Mrs. Carson will be at home after the first of January at Fort Leavitt, Portland Harbor, Me.

Lieut. J. E. Myers, 6th U.S. Field Art., announces the marriage of his sister, Eva Grace, and Mr. Carlos de Garmencia, of Tuscarora, Md., on Dec. 3, at Fort Riley, Kan. The ceremony was performed at the post chapel by the Rev. Father Murphy, only the immediate relatives being present—the brother of the bride and her sister, Mary C. Myers; the sister of the groom, Mrs. John E. Stephens, and Capt. John E. Stephens, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Park announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie Margaret, to Lieut. M. T. Barlow, Philippine Scouts, on Dec. 4, 1907, at Alexandria, Neb. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow will be at home after Feb. 15, 1908, at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I.

The engagement is announced of Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Castle, of Manchester, England, to Lieut. Walter G. Diman, U.S.N., now stationed on the Mayflower.

Capt. André W. Brewster, 9th U.S. Inf., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mary Brewster, to Mr. Donald Cassells.

Mrs. Austin Huntington announces the marriage of her sister-in-law, Mary Stuart Huntington, to Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Dec. 12, 1907, at All Souls' church, New York city, N.Y. Dr. and Mrs. Seaman will be at home after Dec. 25 at 247 Fifth avenue, New York city.

The engagement of Miss Florence Braden, who is now the guest of Mrs. John Davis, in I street, and Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 3d U.S. Cav., is announced. Miss

Braden is the daughter of Lieut. Charles Braden, retired, U.S.A. The wedding will take place at West Point, where Lieutenant Mitchell is stationed, on Jan. 11.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Basil Gordon, of Baltimore, Md., and Lieut. Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.

The wedding of Miss Theodoric Louise Smith and Joseph Matthew O'Hara, son of Col. James O'Hara, U.S.A., and brother of Lieut. James J. O'Hara, U.S.A., took place in the Sodality Chapel of Santa Clara church, San Jose, Cal., Nov. 23, 1907. The Roman Catholic ceremony was used, with the addition of a nuptial mass. Rev. R. A. Gleeson, S.J., assisted by Rev. R. Raggio, S.J., officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jacqueline Smith, as maid of honor, with Miss Mildred Pierce, Miss Muriel Harmon and Miss Gladys Woodhams as bridesmaids. The bride was exquisitely gowned in white satin, trimmed with lace, with the usual veil, and carried lilies of the valley. The groom was attended by DeLancey Smith, a brother of the bride. Edwin O'Hara and Frank O'Hara acted as ushers. After the ceremony a breakfast was served at the residence of Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, the bride's mother, on North Washington street. It is the present intention of the couple to reside in Santa Clara for the winter months with the bride's family.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Louise Taft, mother of Secretary of War Taft, died at Millbury, Mass., Dec. 8, 1907. She had been slowly sinking for several days. Mrs. Taft was the daughter of Samuel D. Torry, of Millbury, Mass. She was born in Boston, eighty years ago last September, but spent the early part of her life in Millbury. When she was about twenty-eight years old she became the second wife of Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who later was Secretary of War under President Grant. Mrs. Taft had five children, one of whom, Samuel, died in infancy. The others are William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Judge Henry W. Taft, Horace D. Taft and Mrs. William A. Edwards, of Los Angeles, who was Frances L. Taft. Mrs. Taft's family, the Torrys, took a prominent part in the early history of Massachusetts. Her great-grandfather, Colonel Holman, commanded a regiment at the battle of Saratoga.

Brig. Gen. James Rule, of Iowa, died at his home in Mason City, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1907. General Rule has an honorable record as a soldier in the Civil War and in the Iowa National Guard.

Mr. Mirand W. Saxton, brother of Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton, U.S.A., died at West Falls Church, Va., Dec. 2.

J. Hector McLeod, late captain in U.S. Revenue Service, Cuba, W.I., died at Arlington Station, Riverside, Cal., Nov. 17, 1907, aged thirty-six years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Noblit Dunn, widow of the late U.S. Marshal John M. Dunn, of Delaware, and mother of Capt. John M. Dunn, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., on Dec. 7, 1907.

Edward P. Whitney, an expert pistol maker and a veteran of the Mexican War, died in his home at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 11, 1907, of paralysis, aged seventy-nine years.

The General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is chairman, has adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Capt. Nathan Sargent, recently deceased, who was one of its members. It declares that in the death of Captain Sargent the Navy has lost one of its ablest officers and the General Board has been "deprived of a member whose counsels were of unfailing aid," and that Captain Sargent's "long and honorable career in the Navy has marked him as an officer whose services were of the highest value to his country."

Major William L. Geary, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., died on Dec. 6, 1907, in the general hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from Bright's disease. He was born April 18, 1849, in California, and was a son of Gov. John W. Geary of Pennsylvania. Major Geary served as a musician in the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry from July, 1861, until September, 1862. He was appointed to West Point in 1870, graduating as a second lieutenant, 12th Inf., in 1874. He was promoted a first lieutenant in 1880, and resigned his commission in 1884. He was appointed a captain in the 2d U.S. Volunteer Engineers in July, 1898; was mustered out in May, 1899, and then became a captain in the 35th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He became a major in December, 1899. He was appointed a captain in the Subsistence Department, Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted to major in 1905.

Dr. Edward Hicks Magill, father-in-law of Hon. Andrew D. White, and for years president of Swarthmore College, died last Monday in New York, aged 82. Doctor Magill was one of the leading educators of the country. Last September, in writing an old Swarthmore student, now on the staff of this paper, he stated: "Although connected with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, I am sure we shall sympathize on the great question of Peace, for none but army men fully understand the dread horrors of war. I have a small volume about ready for the press, called 'The Gradual Development of Universal Peace.' It has just gone to my typewriter." It is to be hoped that Doctor Magill's last written book may yet reach the public.

Capt. W. C. Eaton, U.S.N., who was promoted from commander on Nov. 18, 1907, was born in Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1851. He graduated from the Colgate University 1869 (A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, Ph.D., 1881). He was appointed a cadet engineer from New York Oct. 1, 1872, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June, 1874. He received the commission of assistant engineer March 26, 1875; passed assistant engineer, March 4, 1881; chief engineer, June 1, 1891; was commissioned lieutenant commander March 3, 1899, and commander, Aug. 10, 1903. Among other details of duty, he served on the Worcester, Colorado, Benicia, Lackawanna, Minnesota, Quinnebaug and Wyoming. He was a member of the Experimental Board, New York, Sept. 17, 1881, to June 10, 1884. He made a cruise in the Alliance of the North Atlantic Station, around the east coast of Africa, to the South Atlantic Station, from March 28, 1885, to April 2, 1888. He also served on the Terror and Amphitrite, and was on special duty as professor of engineering at Madison University, Hamilton, N.Y., and served on the Palos, Lancaster and Monocacy, and at the navy yard, New York. He also served on the Vermont and Amphitrite, and was inspector of machinery on the U.S.S. Kearsarge, Newport News, and was fleet engineer on the Philadelphia and inspector of engineering material, Barberton, Ohio. His last assignment was on inspection duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Ordnance.

PERSONALS.

A son, John Donovan McCaskey, was born to the wife of Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th U.S. Cav., on Dec. 7, 1907, at St. Joseph, Mo.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell gave a luncheon on Dec. 8 in Washington, D.C., at the Chevy Chase Club for Mr. Morgan.

Mrs. Peirce Crosby, with her daughter, Miss Jean Crosby, sailed on Dec. 7 from New York for Naples. They expect to spend the winter in Rome.

Col. Green Clay Goodloe and Mrs. Goodloe have left their country home in Maryland and are now at 1103 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Charles Burnett arrived at Havana on the S.S. Saratoga, Dec. 4, to be the guest of her brother, Lieut. F. H. Cameron, 15th U.S. Cav., at Santa Clara.

Mrs. Christy, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Christy, U.S.N., is visiting Prof. and Mrs. Harold Jacoby, of Columbia University, New York. On Dec. 10 Mrs. Leigh, wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Leigh, U.S.N., entertained Mrs. Christy at luncheon in the Plaza Hotel.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, U.S.A., who is in Berlin, Germany, to study German aeronautics, has been received by the officers of the balloon division of the German army with every courtesy. He will shortly leave for home.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., was host at a dinner on Dec. 6 in Washington, D.C., when his guests were Senator and Mrs. Ankeny, of Washington; Senator and Mrs. Fulton, of Oregon; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Vogelgesang and Mrs. Mary Eddy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Adams have issued invitations to a ball in honor of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., and the officers of the fleet under his command on the eve of their departure for the Pacific coast, on Friday evening, Dec. 13, at ten o'clock, at the Hotel Chamberlain, Fort Monroe, Va.

The Army and Navy Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution held its regular monthly meeting in the red parlor of the Ebbitt House, Washington, on Monday, Dec. 9, at 10:30 a.m. Mrs. Du Bois, the regent, was in the chair. Owing to inclement weather there was a small meeting, and only routine business was done.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand were the guests of honor at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry. To meet them there were Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Major Gen. Alfred E. Bates and Mrs. Bates, Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover.

The first meeting of the season of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was held at Healey's on Wednesday, Dec. 4. The entertainment consisted of a beef-steak dinner, interspersed with singing and vaudeville. Col. N. B. Thurston presided and welcomed the companions and guests of the commandery. This was the only speech of the evening. A fair number enjoyed both the dinner and the vaudeville.

Among the Army and Navy arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, recently were the following: Capt. H. Hammond, U.S.A.; Gen. S. P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.; Mrs. Jocelyn and Miss Jocelyn; Paymr. Gen. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N.; Lieut. G. P. Tyner, U.S.A.; Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A.; Lieut. Edward Davis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis; Col. George H. Torney, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. E. Atlee, U.S.R.C.S.; Asst. Paymr. L. N. Westenbaker, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chapin, U.S.N.; Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, U.S.A.; Capt. H. S. Kerrick, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral J. K. Cogswell, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano, U.S.N.

The San Francisco Argonaut for Nov. 23 contains, under the caption "Old Favorites," some verses of Victor Hugo and Théophile Gautier, translated by Brig. Gen. E. L. Huggins, U.S.A. The standard of literary excellence of the Argonaut has always been high. Since the establishment of the publication it has in nearly every number had a column or so of verse under the heading "Old Favorites," and their selection has, as a rule, been made with rare taste and discrimination. General Huggins may therefore feel highly complimented to find his name in the role of a translator, linked in the pages of the Argonaut with the laurel crowned names of Hugo and Gautier. The two bits of verse translated by General Huggins are exquisite gems, both in the original and in the translation.

A number of very entertaining social functions have taken place recently at Fort Myer, Va. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield and Mrs. Hatfield have been most hospitable, giving elaborate dinner parties weekly, ably assisted by their daughter, Helen, whose charms have won her a place of honor among the "smart set" of Washington. Mrs. Hatfield was again a most charming hostess at a bridge-tea, which many people from Washington, Washington Barracks, Soldiers' Home and Fort Myer thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Cassells, who is a most attractive young woman, gave several dinner and theater parties last week. Also Mrs. Corcoran contributed to the entertainments, while other hostesses are Mrs. Lochridge, Rumbough and Winter. The children's dancing class has become so popular that all ages attend and enjoy it thoroughly. The New Year's ball will be the event of the season, provided it is given.

The following named companions have been reported to the National Council as having been elected to their representative commanderies of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War: California Commandery—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.; Major Frank C. Prescott, late of the 7th Cal. U.S. Vol. Inf.; Lieut. Col. D. L. Brainard, U.S.A.; Lieut. and Asst. Surg. C. D. McGettigan, late 8th Cal. Inf., U.S. Vols.; Capt. William Howard Tobin, U.S.A. Illinois Commandery—Capt. Oscar P. Yeager, Battery A, III. Vol. Art.; Capt. Alexander J. Renoe, late 3d Ill. Inf., U.S. Vols.; Capt. James H. Stansfield, late 2d Ill. Inf., U.S. Vols.; Capt. Orval P. Townsend, U.S.A., Porto Rico Regt.; Lieut. Arthur A. Heusner, late 2d Ill. Inf., U.S. Vols.; Col. William F. Tucker, U.S.A. New York Commandery—Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, late Lieut. col., 2d N.Y. Inf., U.S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Arthur A. Ernst, late 14th Minn. Inf., U.S. Vols.; Lieut. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N.; Capt. Charles E. Maxfield, late first lieut., 47th N.Y. Inf., U.S. Vols.; Lieut. Col. Charles E. Davis, late major surgeon, 1st N.Y. Inf., U.S. Vols.; Major Charles B. Staats, late captain, 1st N.Y. Inf., U.S. Vols.; Capt. Charles Weiser, late Sub. Dept., U.S. Vols. Pennsylvania Commandery—Ensign Hugh McPherson, late U.S. Navy, first lieut.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Hayden, U.S.N., on Thursday, Dec. 12, celebrated their silver wedding at 1601 S street, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., have leased for the season the house of Mr. and Mrs. William I. Slater in Washington, D.C.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey have issued invitations for a large dinner to be given in honor of President Roosevelt on Dec. 18 in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, wife of General Grant, U.S.A., will give a dinner for Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, and his bride in Sherry's, New York city, on Dec. 27.

At the annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society at New York city, Dec. 7, General Grant responded briefly to the toast, "The Army," and Admiral Goodrich to "The Navy."

Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter, U.S.N., will be relieved on Dec. 31 from duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board and ordered home. Capt. A. Marix succeeds him as a member of the board.

Miss Helen Humphrey, daughter of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., who is spending several weeks in New York, is the guest of Judge Ide and Miss Marjorie Ide, formerly of Washington.

Lieut. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., and wife at the torpedo station entertained a number of his classmates at a Thanksgiving dinner, after which a musical program was given for their entertainment.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., was the principal guest at a dinner in New York city Dec. 11, given by the Hebrew Veterans of the War with Spain in honor of Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N.

Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th U.S. Cav., wife and child, are visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Henry Lippincott, at 235 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., where Colonel Lippincott has been suffering from a long illness.

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav., and Mrs. Michie are stopping at 63 Ave. d'Iena, Paris, France, until after the Christmas holidays, when they will go south prior to Captain Michie's sailing from Italy, on the expiration of his leave of absence in February. Mrs. Michie will remain abroad until Miss Margaret Michie completes her school course next year.

Shortly before Dr. George F. Shrady's death he put into permanent form for publication in The Century his memories of General Grant's last days, the first full and authoritative record of these months of suffering, marked by unfailing patience, heroism and kindness. Dr. Shrady was much with Grant in these months, and it was his skill that did much to make easier the hard days.

With the detachment from the chairmanship of the Lighthouse Board of Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, who was placed on the retired list in July last, Capt. Adolph Marix, now supervisor of the naval auxiliaries on the Atlantic coast, will become a member of the board, with headquarters in New York. Captain Marix will be relieved by Captain Edward B. Barry, recently relieved of command of the Kentucky.

Thanksgiving Day was thoroughly enjoyed at Fort Stevens. All duties being suspended, a joyous round of pleasant amusement was the order of the day. Everybody assisted in making the occasion one to be remembered. Thanks to the able efforts of Cooks La Fleur and Huntley, the dinner proved a decided success. First Sergeant Sellinger is the recipient of much well-deserved praise for his successful handling of all preliminary arrangements. The menu: Oysters on half shell, cream of chicken soup, fried smelts, sauce tartar, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, baked squash, boiled onions, parsnip fritters, olives, chicken salad, pumpkin pie, mince pie, charlotte russe, almond ice cream, lemon jelly, hickory nut cake, cheese, fruits, coffee, cigars, malt, cigalettes.

The following is a list of cabin passengers who sailed on the transport Thomas from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5 for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam: Col. J. T. Kerr and wife; Capt. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., wife and nephew (Guam); Lieut. Col. E. J. McClelland, 1st Cav., and wife; Comdr. E. E. Wright, U.S.N.; Major J. A. Gaston, 1st Cav., and wife; Major J. H. Gardner, 1st Cav., and wife; Chaplain H. C. Gavitt, 1st Cav.; Capt. G. W. Goode, 1st Cav., and wife; Capt. G. H. MacDonald, 1st Cav., wife and son; Capt. D. C. Cabell, 1st Cav., wife and four children; Capt. George L. Byram, 6th Cav.; Capt. E. M. Supplee, paymr., U.S.A., wife and son; Capt. J. D. Hartman, 1st Cav., and wife; Capt. J. B. Clayton, asst. surg., U.S.A., wife and sister; Capt. P. A. Murphy, 1st Cav., and sister; Capt. C. C. Collins, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Capt. M. Craig, 1st Cav., wife and son; Capt. H. J. Breen, 1st Cav., and mother; Lieut. James H. Tomb, U.S.N.; Capt. P. L. Jones, asst. surg., U.S.A., and wife; Capt. H. H. Rutherford, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Capt. S. H. Wadham, asst. surg., U.S.A., and wife; Capt. E. Whitmore, asst. surg., U.S.A., wife and child; Capt. George P. Heard, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Capt. W. R. Eastman, asst. surg., U.S.A., and wife; Capt. E. W. Rich, asst. surg., U.S.A., and wife; Capt. Nelson Gopen, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Lieut. Howard D. Lamar, P.A. Paymr., U.S.N., and mother; Capt. C. H. Connor, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Capt. W. M. Smart, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Lieut. S. R. Gleaves, 1st Cav., wife and two daughters; Lieut. R. M. Nolan, 1st Cav., and wife; Lieut. C. O. Thomas, 1st Cav., wife and child; Lieut. F. W. Glover, 6th Cav., wife, two children and cousin, Miss Agnes Couch; Lieut. T. M. Coughlan, 1st Cav., wife and child; Lieut. R. K. Spiller, 1st Cav.; Lieut. L. M. Hathaway, asst. surg., U.S.A., and wife; Lieut. A. H. Schoeter, 1st Cav., and wife; Lieut. J. M. Symington, 1st Cav., wife and two daughters; Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 10th Cav.; Lieut. Frank Keller, 1st Cav., mother and sister; Lieut. E. L. Baker, Jr., P.S.; Lieut. E. M. Offley, 1st Cav., wife and two daughters; Lieut. C. Lininger, 1st Cav., and wife; Lieut. W. H. Bell, 1st Cav.; Lieut. D. L. Roseco, 1st Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. F. D. Griffith, Jr., 6th Cav.; Lieut. H. S. Johnson, 1st Cav., wife and child; Lieut. H. L. King, 1st Cav.; Lieut. M. O'Keefe, P.S., and wife; Lieut. E. M. Whiting, 1st Cav.; Lieut. V. R. Bell, 1st Cav.; Lieut. H. L. Watson, 1st Cav.; Lieut. R. L. Lounsbury, 1st Cav.; Lieut. W. C. McChord, Jr., 1st Cav.; Dr. James I. Thorne, U.S.A., and wife; Dr. Douglas E. Foster, U.S.A.; Mary H. Hallock and Mary A. Sweeney, Army Nurse Corps; W. R. Pick, veterinarian, 1st Cav., wife and two daughters; Jules H. Uri, veterinarian, 6th Cav.; George A. Courtright, C. Leuthold and Jeff Thigpen, clerks, Q.M. Dept.; Miss Nora Weir, sister-in-law of Lieutenant Hathaway, asst. surg., U.S.A.; B. W. Googins, paymr. clerk, U.S.N., wife and two children; L. F. Sutliff, paymr. clerk, and wife; Mrs. R. S. Offley, wife of Captain Offley, 30th Inf.; Mrs. A. M. Miller, and two children, family of Captain Miller, 9th Cav.; Mrs. Teresa Pratt, mother of Lieutenant Symington, 1st Cav.; Pliny L. Kidd, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Thomas Siddall, headquarter's clerk, U.S.A.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. G. M. Hoffman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at New York city, Dec. 7, 1907.

A daughter was born on Nov. 30 at Fort Lawton, Wash., to the wife of Capt. W. P. Jackson, Q.M., 3d U.S. Inf.

Dr. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., who has been in charge of the Naval Hospital at San Juan, P.R., sailed on Dec. 11 on the steamship Philadelphia on his way to Washington.

Surg. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., has assumed the duties as chief of the medical staff attached to the Naval Academy. He succeeds Medical Inspector James C. Byrnes, ordered to sea.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Midshipman Dell T. Canova, fourth class, of Palatka, Fla. Midshipman Emory W. Coil, of Marietta, O., also of the fourth class, has been granted two months' sick leave.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. S. H. Dickson, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5, and their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Charles Laird, Dr. Campbell, U.S.N., and Dr. R. E. Ledbetter, U.S.N.

Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., arrived at Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 12 from San Francisco. General Funston went at once to a hotel, where he had conference with Governor Sparks, who told him the presence of troops had prevented trouble. The situation has been quiet.

Chaplain Matthew C. Gleason, U.S.N., of the Connecticut, gave a dinner party on the flagship Dec. 12. Among his guests were Mrs. Thomas, whose engagement to Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., has just been announced; Mrs. Castelman and Mrs. Dion Williams.

The Misses Carson, who have been visiting their brother, 1st Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th Cav., at Fort Robinson, Neb., returned to their home in South Carolina Dec. 15. Lieut. and Mrs. Carson have accompanied them and will spend the winter in various places of interest in the South.

Capt. J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., commanding the Rhode Island, was summoned to New York Dec. 9 upon receipt of a telegram saying that his wife was dangerously ill from pneumonia and that it was essential for him to be by her bedside. A change for the better in Mrs. Murdock was reported on the night of Dec. 12.

Word has been received at the Navy Department that Lieut. LeRoy Brooks, jr., U.S.N., in charge of the naval recruiting station at Cincinnati, has forwarded his resignation. Lieutenant Brooks was married six weeks ago to Miss Florence Metcalf, a society belle of Cincinnati. He had just been ordered to the West Virginia. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1902.

Mrs. Patton, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton, U.S.N., has taken the house 1731 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., and is now residing there. Lieut. Commander Patton is with the Pacific Fleet, and Mrs. Patton expects a visit during the winter from her sister, Mrs. Hedges, wife of Dr. Hedges, of Plainfield, N.J.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., of Post 1, G.A.R., of New Bedford, Mass., was a speaker at a meeting of the post on Dec. 11. He said that he was greatly impressed by the work that had been done at the mustering-in, and that he was glad that he had always remained a member of Post 1. He told in an entertaining way of his work in Washington during the war with Spain.

"Women nurses should be employed in the United States Navy, in order to raise the naval medical service to its highest standard of efficiency," is the opinion of Dr. R. W. Plummer, passed assistant surgeon of the United States Naval Medical Service, who spoke Dec. 10 at the opening session of the National Legislative Council of the American Medical Association in Chicago.

Capt. J. M. Bowyer, U.S.N., gave a pleasant tea on board the Illinois Dec. 12 at Hampton Roads, Va. His guests included Major and Mrs. Dion Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey Madison, Mrs. Townsend McKeever, Miss Mandy Moore, Mrs. Hines and Mrs. Addison, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson entertained their friends at tea on the Missouri.

Capt. E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., is to succeed Rear Admiral Berry as commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Dec. 19, when the latter will at his own request be given leave to go to his home in Kentucky, preparatory to his retirement Jan. 29. Captain Taussig is now stationed at League Island. He stands well up at the top of the list of captains and will receive his promotion while in command of the Norfolk Yard.

Major George E. Pickett, P.D., U.S.A., recently transferred from Washington, D.C., to San Francisco for station, has been the recipient of calls and inquiries from his many old friends on the Pacific coast, where he was stationed years ago. The Major and his family are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner, of the Field Artillery, at the Presidio for a short time before settling permanently for the winter.

Surg. John M. Moore, U.S.N., on duty at Chattanooga recruiting station, has been ordered on short notice to the U.S.S. Kansas as medical officer of that ship on the cruise to the Pacific. Dr. Moore succeeds Surg. Theodore W. Richards, who is in the Navy Hospital, Washington, D.C., to be operated on for appendicitis. Great difficulty was had in finding a medical officer to go on the Kansas, which sails with the fleet Dec. 16.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and party left Washington, D.C., Dec. 8, for Old Point Comfort, where they will stay preparatory to the departure of the battleship fleet on its cruise to the Pacific Ocean on Dec. 16. Accompanying Admiral Evans were Captain Ingorsoll, his chief of staff; Lieutenant Commander Chandler, naval aide; Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Marsh, the Admiral's daughter, and Mrs. F. P. Evans, wife of the Admiral's son.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending Dec. 11, included the following: Med. Dir. G. E. H. Harmon, U.S.N.; Comdr. C. A. Adams, U.S.N.; Major C. Greene, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greene; Mrs. W. F. Stewart and Miss Stewart, U.S.A.; Surg. F. S. Nash, U.S.N.; Major J. C. Sanford, U.S.A.; Major J. H. Spencer, U.S.A.; Capt. Samuel Van Leer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Van Leer; Lieut. R. H. Wescott, U.S.A., and Surg. Clement Biddle, U.S.N.

Officers at the navy yard, New York, have learned of another imposter, who, pretending to be an officer in the United States Navy, has succeeded in passing worthless checks in Manhattan. The man gives the name of Lieut. A. H. West, of the battleship Minnesota, and wears a new Service uniform. It is believed at the navy yard that "West" is the same man who recently operated along the same lines under the name of "Lieut. L. S. Cox, of U.S.S. Hancock."

General Slocum Circle, No. 33, Ladies of Grand Army.

of the Republic, held their nomination and election of officers on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4. The following officers were elected: M. Nagel, president; Frances Warnecke, senior vice-president; Nellie Laurence, junior vice-president; E. Armstrong, secretary; S. Quinn, treasurer; Emma Brundage, conductress; A. Van Orden, assistant conductress; S. Cunningham, chaplain; A. Lewis, guard; A. Osborn, assistant guard.

Chief Sailmaker Garrett Van Mater, U.S.N., appeared before a G.C.M. at the navy yard, New York, Dec. 9, to plead to a charge of culpable inefficiency in duty and conduct prejudicial to the good morals of the Service. The specifications alleged that he attempted to obtain a bribe from W. and J. Sloane, the carpet concern in Manhattan. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. Senator Gilchrist argued on technicalities for the dismissal of the case. The motion was denied.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, U.S.A., gave a dinner dance at Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Dec. 7. The party included Miss Juliette Williams, their daughter, and Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, Capt. and Mrs. George T. Summerlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, Dr. and Mrs. Cary D. Langhorne, Capt. and Mrs. Hooker, Miss Oliver, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Esther Denny, Miss Marion Leutze, Miss Slater, Miss Brewster, Miss Foulke, Miss Newberry, Miss Constance Hoyt, Miss Eleanor Ridgely, Miss Sallie Garlington, Miss Grace Jarvis, Miss Sadie Murray, Mr. William S. Reyburn, P.A. Surg. Dykes, Captain Patterson, Capt. Robert E. Callan, Capt. Spencer Cosby and Capt. William Kelly, jr.

President Pardo of Peru paid a visit to the American cruisers Washington and Tennessee Dec. 10. He was received by Rear Admiral Sebree. The American warships which are anchored at Callao left Dec. 12 on their way to San Francisco. Leslie Combs, the American Minister, gave a banquet on the night of Dec. 9 in honor of Rear Admiral Sebree and the officers of the squadron. Among those present were: Solon Polo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Pedro Muntz, Minister of War; Señor Balmaceda, the Chilean Minister, and a number of other persons. The President of the Republic said that he was greatly pleased with his visit. Rear Admiral Sebres and a number of officers on Dec. 11 started on a trip to Oroya, about 135 miles from Callao. Mr. Leslie Combs, the American Minister, gave a banquet on Dec. 9 in honor of the squadron. Mr. Combs made a speech in which he referred to the excellent relations between the United States and the countries of South America. He extended the hospitality of Peru to the visitors and in conclusion wished them a pleasant voyage north. The vessels sailed Dec. 12, en route to San Francisco.

At the annual business meeting of the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., this week, Capt. George M. White, president of the New England Steamboat Company, was elected an honorary member. In thanking the steamboat men for the honor, Captain White called attention to the fact that the coal for the great Pacific Fleet is being carried in foreign vessels. He urged that the association make the necessity of an American collier service a national question. Members of the association expressed great satisfaction over announcement by General Uhler, supervising inspector general of the Steamboat Inspection Service, that of the 400,000,000 passengers carried by the steamboats of the country, there were but 500 lives lost, one-fifth of which, he said, were suicides or due to intoxication. Officers of the association re-elected are: President, George A. White, of New York; secretary and treasurer, W. F. Herman, of Cleveland; executive committee, T. F. Newman, Cleveland; J. C. Evans, Buffalo; C. J. Smith, Montreal, Quebec; C. M. Englis, New York; F. C. Reynolds, Milwaukee; B. W. Parker, Detroit, and H. W. Thorp, Chicago.

NAVY ORDNANCE NOTES.

Work in the Bureau of Ordnance has increased to such an extent that it has been found necessary for part of the clerical force to work overtime each day.

The Bureau has had several changes made in the assignment of gunners. Chief Gun. J. Hill has been detailed for duty at the Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; Chief Gun. A. Hasler to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.; Gun. K. J. Egan to the Naval Magazine, St. Julian's Creek, Va.; Gun. A. C. Steinbrenner to the Ordnance Department of the Norfolk Navy Yard; and Gun. Stanley Danielak to the Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y. Chief Gun. F. C. Messenger, Chief Gun. J. T. Roach, Chief Gun. Joseph Shannon, and Gun. E. Swanson have been ordered to the Asiatic Station, leaving by the vessels about to sail for the West coast.

The new steel storehouse at the Naval Magazine, St. Julian's Creek, Va., has just been completed. Four 6-inch gun carriages complete were sent from the Naval Gun Factory to Newport News on Dec. 6 for the U.S.S. Montana. Eight 3-pounder, semi-automatic guns were mounted on the U.S.S. Louisiana at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Dec. 6.

Lieut. Comdr. V. O. Chase and Prof. F. R. Alger have just been appointed Navy Department representatives on a Joint Army and Navy Board on Gun Forgings, which board will consider the subject of gun forgings, the specifications covering their manufacture, and the details of their inspection.

All the buildings on the present program at the Naval Magazine, Olongapo, P.I., are completed and ready for use, except quarters for the native employees, which it is expected will be finished shortly.

The following candidates for the Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: John H. Mitchell, alt., Meriden, Conn.; Warren Colby, alt., Springfield, Ill.; John E. Hopkins, Garden City, Kan.; Edgar S. Correll, 403 Oxford avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Wilfred M. Ellis, alt., Catonville, Md.; George Roth, Jr., Unionville, Mo.; Walker M. Alderton, alt., Canton, Mo.; John G. Farmer, alt., La Grange, Mo.; Charles J. Browne, alt., Portsmouth, N.H.; Harold M. Raynor, Glen Ridge, N.J.; Rufus J. Trimble, alt., Montclair, N.J.; Ralph H. Unson, alt., Glen Ridge, N.J.; Lawrence McDermott, 130 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Geo. E. Boyd, alt., 695 President street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Joseph F. Joyce, alt., 60 Park Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Alan P. Lee, alt., 20 West 109th street, New York city; Thorne Denel, Jr., Millbrook, N.Y.; John C. Collingwood, alt., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; William H. McCarthy, Jr., alt., Wassaic, N.Y.; Karl F. N. Schonfelle, Defiance, O.; John W. Sims, alt., Willshire, O.; Charles W. Mason, Nowata, Okla.; Percy S. Hunt, alt., Waggoner, Okla.; John Muse, Dallas, Tex.; Otto E. Schultz, alt., Seguin, Texas.

OUR PRESENT NAVAL STRENGTH.

For some years past the *Scientific American* has claimed that the only true basis of comparison of naval strength is one based upon total displacement, modified by considerations of age. Unless there be glaring faults in the design, a ton of displacement in one ship is worth about as much as one ton in another ship of the same class and date. The profession of naval architect is one of the most expert in the world, and it is represented by an exceedingly able body of men. Let three leading architects—English, French and American—compete in the design of a battleship of given displacement, and though the ships may differ in details, the total fighting value will be about the same for all three. It must be admitted, however, that the enormous value given to the heavy, long-range, armor-piercing gun by the results of the Japanese war, has called for a modification in the above method of comparison. If the present popular theories are correct, the navy which can place on the shortest battle line the largest number of twelve-inch, or other heavy pieces of modern design, is certain to win the fight; and an estimate of the strength of the navies on this basis will greatly modify the results obtained on a basis of displacement and age only. We give elsewhere the results of a comparison in which is included no gun that is not able to pierce heavy armor at 5,000 yards range, and which includes no piece in the respective guns below the .50-caliber 9.2-inch guns, the .45-caliber ten-inch, the .40-caliber eleven-inch, the .35-caliber twelve-inch, and the .35-caliber thirteen-inch and thirteen and one-half-inch. This reservation excludes from the table all the battleships of the "Royal Sovereign" class of the British navy; the Iowa, whose twelve-inch gun has only about 2,000 foot-seconds velocity, in our Navy; all the battleships of the "Wittelsbach" and "Kaiser Friedrich III." classes of the German navy, which carry an old model 9.4-inch gun, and those of the "Brandenburg" class, mounting an old model eleven-inch. The result shows that England can place in the battle line 292 heavy armor-piercing guns; that France is second with 160 such guns; the United States third with 144 guns; and Japan and Germany are equal, each with 118 guns. This comparison takes in all the ships authorized, under construction, and already built. The large number of heavy guns carried in the Japanese navy in proportion to displacement shows how they are applying the lessons of their own war.

The following table shows the vessels built June 1, 1907:

A, battleships*; B, armored cruisers; C, cruisers†; D, destroyers; E, torpedo-boats; F, submarines; G, coast defense vessels‡.

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
England	52	32	90	142	47	39
France	19	19	28	35	257	41
United States	22	10	41	16	32	12
Germany	22	8	38	60	48	1
Japan	11	11	19	54	77	7
Russia	5	4	15	93	57	25
Italy	10	6	11	13	66	3
Austria	3	3	5	4	36	0

*Battleships, first class, are those of (about) 10,000 tons or more displacement.

†Includes all unarmored cruising vessels above 1,000 tons displacement.

‡Includes smaller battleships and monitors. No more vessels of this class are being proposed or built by the great powers.

It should be noted that battleships of the first class are those of about 10,000 tons or more displacement; that under the head of cruisers are included all unarmored cruising vessels above 1,000 tons displacement; and that under coast-defense vessels are included the small battleships and monitors, regarding which it should be noted that no more vessels of this class are being proposed or built by the great powers.

Whereas the velocity of the guns used in the Spanish War was only about 2,000 to 2,100 feet per second, the velocity in our present guns is from 2,700 to 2,800 feet per second. This increased velocity has a double advantage; for since the energy increases as the square of the velocity, there is necessarily a great increase in the striking energy at all ranges; and, secondly, the higher velocity means a lower trajectory.

That the remarkable increase in the fighting power of the ships of the Pacific fleet is due to the improved guns and powder, is well shown in the accompanying tabular comparison of the total energy of fire in five minutes of the battleship Oregon of Sampson's fleet at Santiago and the battleship Rhode Island of the Pacific fleet. The total energy of all guns firing at their maximum rate of speed, with carefully aimed shots, was for the Oregon 819,456 foot-ton; whereas the total energy of all guns during the same time on the Rhode Island would be 3,927,172. The increase in efficiency of the modern gun is largely due, moreover, to the greatly accelerated rate of fire; and this has been rendered possible by improvements in the mounting of the gun and in the breech mechanism and loading arrangements.

A, guns; B, muzzle energy, foot-ton; C, muzzle energy in five minutes' firing, foot-ton.

Oregon in 1897.			Rhode Island in 1907.		
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
4 13-inch	33,627	269,016	4 12-inch	44,025	726,412
8-inch	8,011	320,440	8-inch	13,647	1,091,760
4 6-inch	2,990	119,600	12 6-inch	5,714	1,714,200
6-pdrs.	138	110,400	12 3-inch	658	394,800

Total energy all guns in five minutes.. . 819,456 Total energy all guns in five minutes.. . 3,927,172

The enormous increase in energy is due largely to the greatly increased rapidity of fire, resulting from improved mechanism for handling and maneuvering the guns, and to the greater attention now paid to the training of the gunners. The above totals are calculated upon the number of carefully-aimed shots which each gun could deliver under battle conditions and not upon the extraordinary rapidity which has been obtained by crack gun crews in target practice.—*Scientific American*.

In a letter to Judge Delacy of the Juvenile Court of Washington, D.C., Secretary of the Navy Metcalf declares that no discharged criminal will be enlisted in the Navy. Judge Delacy had consented to the proposal by Thomas Jones, a colored attorney for Llewellyn Ball, a colored boy, sixteen years old, charged with stealing \$200 from a former employer, that the boy should go free if he would enlist in the Navy. Judge Delacy took the precaution to send the boy in charge of a guard to the Navy recruiting station, where Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Burrage, on learning the statement of facts, declined to accept him. Secretary Metcalf urges that courts do not let criminals go on the promise to enlist in the Navy, as such men will not be taken. Judge Delacy, replying to the Secretary's letter, says that his court will be most prompt to comply with his request.

SOLDIERS FIGHTING THE COLD.

In an article in the New York Evening Post describing the hardships suffered by officers and men of the Army in the Far Northwest, the writer relates the following:

"Even before Army officers aided in this arduous work of establishing telegraph lines in Alaska, they had made a reputation by exploring the country, and sometimes they have been more freely complimented for their work abroad than at home. Thus the Royal Geographical Society elected Col. P. Henry Ray, now retired, a fellow in 1884, for his work in the Alaskan wilds in the early '80s. Colonel Ray went to the cold country in 1881, accompanied by other officers and enlisted men of the Army. His party was out of the United States for over twenty-seven months. They brought back the record of an unbroken series of hourly observations in meteorology, magnetism, tides and earth temperature, besides a large collection in natural history. Colonel Ray himself penetrated to a point never before visited by white men."

"More recent is the experience which Capt. J. C. Castner, 4th U.S. Inf., had in Alaska when he was a lieutenant. At one time he and two soldiers were given up for lost. Captain Castner walked a distance of 1,375 miles in fifty-two days, an average of twenty-six miles a day. In June, 1898, he took part in an exploring expedition sent out by the Government to locate a pass through the Alaskan mountain range. Starting from the northwestern part of Alaska, the Captain, with two soldiers of the 14th Infantry, went in a southwesterly direction across an unexplored country, finally arriving at the Yukon river, near the mouth of the Tanana river, on Oct. 11 in that year, having traversed altogether a distance of nearly 2,000 miles.

"No less interesting is the experience which Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, of the 8th Cav., now captain, 2d Cav., had while he was a member of the party known as the Cook's Inlet Exploring Expedition, which was commanded by Capt. (now Lieut. Col.) E. F. Glenn, of the 25th Inf., in 1899. The expedition brought much fatigue, and in some instances involved considerable personal risk from snow slides. Three miles was an ordinary day's journey. For two weeks in August, Herron was disabled by a sprained ankle, but rode a pack-horse. In September frost killed the grass and leaves, and the horses were fed on flour. One night a big, black bear knocked down a cache and ate fifty pounds of bacon.

"Fortunately, an Indian crossed the bear's trail and killed it, and, finding bacon in its stomach, started out to find the white men. After locating the party, the Indian took them to his village, a distance of twenty-five miles, where Herron was compelled to remain two months before he could return to civilization. In that time he learned something of the language of the tribe, and gained much knowledge of the country yet to be explored. In the meantime, the horses had either died or had been killed and eaten. The horse blankets carried by the party were made into clothing, socks and mits.

"Late in November, 1899, Herron and four Indian guides resumed the exploration on snowshoes, blazing a trail and mapping the country as he went along. In the extremely cold nights that ensued, the men bivouacked on the ground, digging through the snow, using their snowshoes as shovels. They piled shelters of spruce trees around them and kept the fire going all night to avoid being frozen to death.

"Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th U.S. Inf., led an expedition into the Copper river country of Alaska in 1898. He was then a captain in the 2d Infantry. With an outfit of 537 reindeer and sleds, equipment supplies, and 113 Laplanders as drivers and herders, he arrived at Port Valdez on July 8. A month later he crossed the Valdez glacier at an altitude of 5,000 feet, and, after extraordinary hardships, descended into the valley of Copper river.

"According to Major Abercrombie, the mental strain at that stage of the journey was terrific. The men and the animals were so badly used up that it would have been impossible for them to survive another night on the glacier, and their progress through the crevasses had been so slow that he was afraid he would not be able to cross the summit in daylight. He returned to Port Valdez on Oct. 15, having covered a little more than 500 miles on foot, horseback and raft since Aug. 5.

"But suffering in cold weather has not been confined to the troops serving in Alaska. Before the settlement of the Northwest, frightful experiences were undergone by soldiers campaigning in winter against the warring Indians. The bravery and suffering of Lieut. Henry B. Mellen, 6th Cav., in Texas, who died last year, are often recalled. Lieutenant Mellen served through the Civil War in the California Volunteers, was appointed a second lieutenant in the 6th Cavalry in 1866, and became a first lieutenant two years later. In the winter of 1870 the Kiowa and Comanche Indians were making things interesting in Texas for the soldiers.

"Mellen, who was stationed there with his regiment, was an officer of a detachment sent out from Fort Richardson after a band of redskins. When the force was still many miles from the post, a courier notified the commander that another detachment had had a fight with the Indians, and that an officer was needed at the post at once.

"Because Mellen had the best horse in the squadron, he was selected to return. He started early in the morning, and that afternoon he was pursued by a band of Comanches. Reaching a stream, his horse jumped over it. One Indian also attempted thefeat, but the distance was too great for his horse, and he landed in the bottom of the gulch. Mellen then turned his horse down the bank, and into the middle of the stream. Later, upon emerging from the water, and in climbing the bank, the horse slipped and fell backward, with his rider under him. Mellen was encumbered with overcoat, riding boots, and pistols, but succeeded in pulling himself out of the icy stream. Upon reaching the shore he fainted.

"When he recovered consciousness he found that he could not move his legs, as they were frozen to the ground. His horse did not desert him. All that night, and through the following day and night, the officer lay in this frightful predicament, without food or water, and seemingly with no hope of rescue. The second day at dusk, although extremely weak and in frightful pain, he succeeded by a desperate effort in getting hold of one of the stirrup straps on the horse and urging the faithful animal to move. The lieutenant's boots were literally torn from the ground. He could not stand on his feet, but, after a number of attempts, he finally succeeded in getting into the saddle. Then he was too overcome to urge the horse in any direction, and the animal picked his own way.

"Finally they arrived at a hunters' camp, and one of the men was sent to Fort Richardson for assistance. Upon the arrival of an Army surgeon at the camp, it was found that both of Lieutenant Mellen's feet were frozen solid. His left leg was amputated below the knee, and the right foot was taken off at the ankle. Mellen pulled

through the ordeal, and two years later he was placed on the Army retired list. The rank of captain was given to him in 1904. He lived nearly thirty-six years after his terrible experience."

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Comments on certain paragraphs in the Infantry Drill Regulations by an officer.—Criticism of the method of alignment having been made, it was found that all points involved were considered at the time of last revision of Infantry Drill Regulations. The paper was filed for consideration when a general revision of such regulations is undertaken.

Allowances of fuel, light and quarters for sergeants-major at recruit depots and military prisons.—It having been shown that these non-commissioned staff officers held positions of equal importance with those held by other non-commissioned officers receiving the above allowances, it was directed that they be granted the same.

Query concerning point in Infantry Drill Regulations.—Inquiry having been made as to whether or not bayonet should be fixed at command inspection arms, it was directed that answer be made that it should be fixed when troops are armed with Model '98 Magazine rifle, but not when armed with Model 1903 rifle.

Suggestions pertaining to small arms firing.—Various suggestions having been made by an officer as to targets and a certain scheme of firing, it was found that the target arrangement is mechanically impracticable and that changes in firing are not deemed advisable at the present time. The papers were filed awaiting a general revision of Small Arms Firing Regulations.

Examination for promotion of officer detailed in Ordnance Department.—A first lieutenant detailed in the Ordnance Department as captain asks if recent order exempting from examination for promotion in certain cases applies to him. He was informed that it did not apply to officers detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Meaning of words "detached battalion" in Par. 112, Army Regulations.—The question having arisen as to the practical working of this paragraph, it was decided, to clear up all doubt, that the paragraph be amended to provide that transfers in detached battalion shall only be made by its commander when the battalion is so far removed from regimental headquarters that more than fifteen days would elapse for exchange of correspondence.

Rear sight of Model 1905 Magazine rifles.—Reports having been made recommending removal of vertical white line on drift slide of sight, but that front sight with a white spot or line be adopted for field firing, approval of the first suggestion was given, and as to the latter so far as to direct the manufacture of twenty of such sights for experimental purposes.

Foreign service pay for officers and men on a transport serving in Philippine waters.—The above question having been asked for service on a transport held in Philippine Islands for temporary service by cablegram from the War Department, it was directed that the Paymaster General be informed that it was the intention of the War Department to assign officers and men in question to duty at Manila, P.I., while transport is on duty in Philippine waters, and that he take action accordingly.

Indian campaign badge.—An officer having asked if he is entitled to same for services in operations against Seminole Indians in Florida, in 1856-57, it was found that these operations were designated in official reports at the time as a campaign. The badge was accordingly awarded.

Custody of returns pertaining to property of an organization.—The question having arisen whether these should stay with the organization or be taken by officer accountable for property should he leave organization, it was held that the latter procedure is correct.

Award of Certificate of Merit.—Report having been made of the act of Private Charles L. Fisher, 1st Field Artillery, an enlisted man, saving comrade from drowning at risk of his own life, and same being found to come within the provisions of Par. 181, Army Regulations, it was directed that the Certificate of Merit be awarded.

Color or standard bearer for battalion or squadron.—The question having been raised as to above, it was directed that battalion or squadron commander be authorized to assign for this duty some non-commissioned officer on duty with organization, he not to be an additional non-commissioned officer; and no distinctive chevron should be worn by such bearer.

Gymnasium drill and athletic meets at Coast Artillery School.—Decision having been asked on certain points connected therewith, it was found that orders leave decision on points in question to the discretion of the Department Commander.

Order on subject requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores.—Same having been recommended for men engaged in work in sewers and marshes, it was held that this is work properly pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. The request was disapproved, but it was suggested to the Quartermaster of post in question to make estimate to cover the necessary work.

Amendment of Par. 1249, Army Regulations.—Request having been received to so amend this regulation as to increase the commutation of rations to an enlisted man on duty at posts where there are no other troops from forty cents to seventy-five cents per day, the same was approved.

GUNNER'S DEAFNESS.

From the Washington Star.

"The imminent danger," says Surgeon General Rixey, "of the serious and in a measure preventable accident, rupture of the eardrums, demands consideration in preparation for target practice or battle, and every man should be compelled to employ pledges of cotton or a worthy substitute for filling the auditory orifices. The necessity of compulsion in a matter so rational may be surprising, but the fact is neither officers nor men take kindly to the use of such artificial protection, though the practice is more universal than it was a few years ago. Many of the gun crews in the Navy suffer from deafness of variable duration after target practice, and in a severe naval action it is probable that the impact of suddenly compressed air or repeated violent air vibrations consequent upon big gun fire and the bursting of the enemy's shells would produce not only deafness (temporary or permanent) among the personnel of the ships, but also a dazed mental condition, which is a

recognized result, that would have the effect of physical disablement.

"Prevention can alone deal with it, and the medical bureau hopes that some action may be taken by the Navy Department. The bureau has been making some study of the various expedients and devices suggested for such protection with a view ultimately of indicating those deserving recognition and from among which choice may be made, but the adoption of any one to the entire exclusion of others within the range of efficiency is neither necessary nor desirable. Action is needed only to the end that some efficient protection be made obligatory among those exposed to the concussion of gun fire or shell explosion, and the bureau has recommended a general order to that effect."

What the sensational press of London has loudly proclaimed "another army scandal" was completely disposed of by the action of the British Army Council on Dec. 9 in the case of Lieutenant Woods, of the Second Grenadier Guards. That officer recently complained that two of his senior officers were attempting to drive him out of the army by circulating unfavorable reports concerning him because, as he alleged, he was of "studious, temperate habits and did not gamble or take part in field sports or social functions." The Army Council, after thorough investigation of Lieutenant Woods's charges, reported as follows: "Whatever the good qualities of Lieutenant Woods, in other respects the Army Council is satisfied that he has failed as a regimental officer, and that his retention in the army is not for the good of the service. Instead of Lieutenant Woods's failure being due to temperate habits and refusal to take part in sports, it was due to the fact that he did not have a faculty of associating himself with the modes of thought of his brother officers."

Official commendation was made Dec. 9 of Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, in command of the 35th Company of Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Va., for results achieved in target practice at Battery Parrott (two twelve-inch rifles), the firing occurring Nov. 16, when 100 per cent. of hits were made, the mean range being 6,041 yards. Four shots were fired in one minute nine seconds. Three of the four shots would have passed through a rectangular target five yards high by ten yards wide, the fourth shot being at a deviation of twenty-six yards right.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will be held at the rooms of the Association, 299 Broadway, New York city, at two o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 8, 1908. The annual meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice will be held in Washington, at the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, Jan. 10, and the annual convention of the Inter-State National Guard Association will begin in Boston on Jan. 13. These arrangements of dates have been made so that those who are directors who come from a distance and who desire to attend either of the other two meetings can do so without too long a stay away from home.

THE ARMY.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.
Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate, Dec. 9, 1907.

Promotion in the Army.

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, comsy., to be commissary, with the rank of major, from Dec. 6, 1907, vice Geary, deceased.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army sent to the Senate on Dec. 3, 1907, which were given in our issue of Dec. 7, page 353, were all confirmed on Dec. 10, with the following exceptions: Col. A. L. Myer, 11th Inf., and Lieut. Col. W. W. Wotherspoon, to be brigadier generals.

Major James B. Aleshire to be quartermaster general; Major Frank B. Jones, 9th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. R. H. Noble, 3d Inf., B. C. Morse, 29th Inf., John P. Finley, 27th Inf., F. R. Day, unassigned, and C. Reichmann, 17th Inf., to be majors.

First Lieuts. H. A. Harrigan, 13th Inf., E. M. Reeve, 15th Inf., H. Erickson, 7th Inf., J. W. Furlow, 11th Inf., and J. W. Wright, 5th Inf., to be captains.

Second Lieuts. R. L. Weeks, 30th Inf., A. G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf., C. A. Hunt, 12th Inf., and L. B. Dannemiller, 11th Inf.

The above nominations are only temporarily held up. They will be taken up as soon as nominations against which there is no objection are disposed of. The nominations of Majors Strong, Blunt, Skerrett and Campbell were confirmed as lieutenant colonels, Art. Corps. In the list published they were given as majors.

The nomination of Frederick S. Mack, of Massachusetts, to be an assistant surgeon with rank of first lieutenant, was also confirmed. It was incorrectly spelled in the official list; previously published as F. S. Macy.

S.O. DEC. 12, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Le Vergne L. Gregg.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, will proceed to Atlanta and report to Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff.

Leave for one month, to take effect Jan. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. James A. Shipton.

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Rogers is relieved as assistant to Paymaster General, and will report to that officer for duty as post paymaster in Washington, to relieve Col. Charles H. Whipple, ass't paymaster general, who will report to Paymaster General for duty in his office.

G.O. 93, DEC. 6, 1907, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Upon the arrival of the 15th Infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah, the 2d Battalion, 21st Inf. (field, staff and non-commissioned staff, and Companies E, G and H), will stand relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for station.

G.O. 238, NOV. 27, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Paragraphs 1161 and 1162, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

1161. All officers making estimates or requisitions for clothing and equipage will conform to regulations and orders fixing allowances. The sizes furnished require very little if any alteration, and estimates should be made as near the exact requirements of the men as possible.

1162. Should any of the sizes of clothing supplied prove inadequate, measurements stated upon prescribed blanks will be forwarded with the estimate for the garments. A certificate that the enlisted man for whom such clothing is intended

cannot be fitted with the sizes of clothing furnished should accompany each requisition. Additional cost of manufacture, as given in annual price list, will be charged in each case.

II. Paragraph 1268, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 32, War Department, Feb. 15, 1907, is further amended as follows:

1268. Sales may be made on credit to officers and enlisted men who have not been regularly paid off who are in the field. Officers will certify that the stores are for their own use and will receipt for them. Enlisted men will obtain permits from their company commanders, approved by the commanding officer. Permits will not be given to a soldier in excess of his monthly pay. Such of the following named articles as may be needed by him may be furnished to a recruit on credit, viz: A hand basin, a pipe, a button stick, a gun brush, a button brush, a box or bottle of tooth powder, a package of tripod powder, and not to exceed one pound of tobacco.

III. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

1243½. The following named articles will be issued gratuitously to each recruit upon his enlistment at a recruiting depot or upon his arrival at his permanent station: One razor, one brush, shaving; one brush, hair; one comb, medium; one brush, shoe; one broom, whisk; one brush, tooth; one housewife; two towels, huckaback; one package polish, shoe, black; one package polish, shoe, russet; one cake soap, toilet.

These articles will be issued by the commissary on requisitions submitted by the company commander and approved by the post commander, and when the issue has been made that fact will be entered upon the descriptive and assignment card or descriptive list. The receipt of the company commander will be the commissary's voucher for dropping the articles from his returns.

Soldiers who re-enlist within the period making their service continuous will not be entitled to the gratuitous issues herein prescribed.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 241, DEC. 5, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Publishes a list of new editions of pamphlets and publications descriptive of material furnished by the Ordnance Department in addition to those enumerated in Par. III, G.O., No. 188, W.D., Sept. 10, 1907, to be issued without request to seacoast artillery organizations.

II. Par. 2, G.O., No. 72, W.D., April 11, 1906, is modified to read as follows:

2. The Signal Corps will supply all instruments for communication. This will include all kinds of telephones, telegraphs, telenautographs and megaphones, which may from time to time be prescribed, with their primary and storage batteries, storage-battery switchboards, motor generators, boosters, and the necessary cables of all kinds required for operating and interconnecting them. It will also supply electrical clocks, time-interval bells, firing signals, zone signals, aeroscopes, field glasses, telescopes (other than battle, fire, and mine commanders' telescopes), and meteorological instruments. It will furnish and install all submarine cables for communication, including the construction of cable terminals, but excluding cover for the terminals or the cable approaches. It will also furnish all cable for communication by overhead or underground lines and the necessary terminal boxes. In case of underground lines the cables will be placed in trenches or ducts by the Engineer Department. In case of overhead lines they will be installed by the Signal Corps. When practicable any pole lines which have been installed by the Engineer Department for light and power wires may, with the consent of that department, be utilized by the Signal Corps for any of these wires. It will supply each garrisoned coast artillery post having a standard fire-control installation with the following equipment: One electrical engineer's tool chest, one inspector's pocket kit, and one tool bag. To each coast artillery post equipped with a provisional fire-control installation it will supply a post tool chest.

G.O. 242, DEC. 9, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. By the direction of the President, the unexecuted part of the sentence of a general court-martial in the case of Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg., U.S.A., published in G.O., No. 28, Philippines Division, Aug. 13, 1904, is remitted. This action operates to restore Captain Kirkpatrick to the place on the lineal list of officers of his grade in the Medical Department to which the date of his commission would entitle him.

II. The name of 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf., is published in addition to the list of commissioned prize winners in the Army Pistol Competition given in Table II, G.O. 213, W.D., Oct. 19, 1907, he having made an aggregate score of 278, thereby equaling the score of the enlisted man who made order No. 3 on the Army Pistol Team. A gold medal will be issued to Lieutenant Turner as prescribed in Par. 286, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, as amended by G.O., No. 137, W.D., July 27, 1906.

III. Under the provisions of Par. 335, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, the transfer of Capt. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., to the class of distinguished marksmen is announced, he having won medals in rifle competitions as follows: Department of the Missouri, 1903; score, 786; bronze medal. Philippines Division, 1906; score, 737; bronze medal. Northern Competition, 1907; score, 744; silver medal.

The prescribed badge will be issued to Captain Farber by the Chief of Ordinance.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 243, DEC. 10, 1907, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., of which Major Wirt Robinson, C.A.C., was president, and Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, 8th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of Cadet James L. Walsh, second class, United States Military Academy.

Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to Par. 132, Regulations for the United States Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specification alleged that Cadet Private Walsh did drink spirituous or intoxicating liquor at West Point, Oct. 12, 1907, about 6 p.m., and the accused pleaded not guilty.

Findings.—Of the specification and of the charge, guilty.

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the Service of the United States." The sentence having been approved by the convening authority, and the record of trial having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

The White House, Dec. 7, 1907.

The findings and sentence in the case of Cadet James L. Walsh, second class, United States Military Academy, are approved, but upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, which is concurred in by the Acting Secretary of War, the sentence is mitigated so as to require Cadet Walsh to be confined to the limits assigned to cadets undergoing punishment until April 1, 1908, and to serve one punishment tour on Wednesday and Saturday of each week during that period.

Theodore Roosevelt.

CIRCULAR 80, NOV. 23, 1907, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes instructions to department Artillery officers as to certain knowledge they should have in order that they may be properly equipped to perform the primary duties prescribed by regulations, namely: "To act in an advisory capacity to the department commander" in all matters pertaining to the Coast Artillery within the limits of his command.

G.O. 148, NOV. 29, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Co. E, 14th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will stand relieved from duty at that post on Jan. 1, 1908, and will proceed so as to arrive in time in San Francisco to embark on the transport scheduled to sail on or about Jan. 6, 1908.

G.O. 149, NOV. 29, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philip-

pine Islands, the 14th Infantry will embark at once on the Army transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco on or about Jan. 6, 1908.

G.O. 154, DEC. 4, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Capt. Fred E. Buchan, acting judge advocate, having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters with station in Omaha, and is announced as judge advocate of the Department, to date from Dec. 6, 1907, on which date he will relieve Capt. William G. Doane, acting judge advocate, from said duty.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, commanding the Department, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of conducting the test in horsemanship of Major Frederick Perkins, 13th Inf. (Nov. 29, D. Mo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month and nine days is granted Col. James M. Marshall, A.Q.M.G. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Capt. John L. Hines, Q.M., upon the completion of his duties at the Jamestown Exposition, will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Fred Bell will proceed to Fort Riley for duty. (Nov. 26, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William C. Grindley, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 268, W.D., Nov. 14, 1907, relating to Post Q.M. Sergts. William C. Grindley and Abraham L. Gunther, is revoked. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Bowmaster, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey not later than Dec. 24, 1907, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Adolph Wels. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William M. Larner, on expiration of furlough, will be sent to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Abraham L. Gunther. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Patrick F. Duggan (appointed Nov. 25, 1907, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), Fort Greble, will be sent to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months and twenty days is granted Major Frank Greene, S.C., W.D. (Nov. 29, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Harry Corcoran, Jersey City, N.J., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. James M. Clifton. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John Kotwall upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Arthur W. Morse, asst. surg., now at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, will proceed without delay to Thunder Bay Station, via Gettysburg, S.D., for duty. (Dec. 2, D. Mo.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 19, 1907, is granted Major Paul Shillock, surg., Fort Robinson, Nebr. (Dec. 4, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, asst. surg., to take effect when his services can be spared, and he is authorized to go beyond the sea. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Brown, asst. surg. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., to take effect upon the arrival in the United States of the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, Dec. 7, 1907, and to terminate upon the date of departure from the United States of the transport to sail from Newport News, Va., to Havana, Cuba, Dec. 31, 1907. (Nov. 27, A.C.P.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Capt. William R. Davis, asst. surg., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Mason for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Robert H. Pierson, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Robert N. Wian, asst. surg., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. Capt. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. Capt. Gideon McD. Van Poole, asst. surg., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Wesley E. Crampton, H.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Sergt. Clarence L. Little, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

PAT DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John K. Miller, paymr., from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave hereinafter granted to him, and will then proceed to Kansas City for duty. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Col. Webster Vinson, deputy paymaster general. (Dec. 2, D. Colo.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major Thomas C. Goodman from duty in Portland, Ore., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Feb. 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands for duty. Major James Canby from duty in the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Goodman, and will proceed to San Francisco for further orders.

Capt. Ernest A. Greenough from duty in San Francisco at some time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will take the transport to sail about Feb. 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands for duty. Capt. William H. Burd from duty in the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival at Manila of Captain Greenough, and will proceed to San Francisco for further orders. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1907, is granted 2d Lt. James J. Loving, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 2, D. Mo.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective about Dec. 20, 1907, is granted 1st Lt. William F. Endress, C.E. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. George M. Hoffman, C.E. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. Conrad Grau, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major William S. Peirce, O.D., from duty at the Springfield Armory, Mass., and will proceed to Philadelphia, take station at that place, and relieve Major Samuel Hof, O.D., of all duties pertaining to the office of inspector of ordnance at the works of the Midvale Steel Company. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Robert Turley (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from sergeant, 36th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Revere, Mass., to relieve Ordnance Sergt. William Siegel, who will be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. King D. Tucker (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from squadron sergeant major, 9th Cav.), now in the Philippines Division, will be assigned to duty to relieve Ord. Sergt. James T. Blalock, who will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco for duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Peter McCown (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from sergeant, Troop D, 10th Cav.), now in the Philippines, will be assigned to duty to relieve Ord. Sergt. Philip W. Cahill, who will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco for duty at Fort Brady, Mich. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Daniel M. Elam, Fort Williams, Me., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John

Trow, who will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Albert W. Childress (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from sergeant major, senior grade, C.A.C.), now at Fort Moultrie, will be sent to Fort Gaines, Ala., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Killian Schmitt (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from quartermaster sergeant, 4th Field Art.), now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Patrick Ferick (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from Q.M. sergeant, 68th Co., C.A.C.), now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Johnson (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from sergeant, 28th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Rosecrans, will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ishmael E. Park (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from first sergeant, 156th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Constitution, N.H., will be sent to Fort Preble, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Harris, who will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Morris P. Kuhns (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from sergeant, 68th Co., C.A.C.), now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty to relieve Ord. Sergt. James W. Abbott, who will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco for duty at Fort Lawton, Wash. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard N. Davidson (appointed Nov. 9, 1907, from sergeant, 93d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Stevens, Ore., will be sent to Manila on the first available transport to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward M. Williams, who will be sent to San Francisco for duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Par. 35, S.O., No. 280, Nov. 29, 1907, W.D., relating to Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, is revoked. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Signal Corps, is relieved from station in Paris, France, and will proceed as soon as practicable after Dec. 15, 1907, to Washington and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Frank N. Moseley, Signal Corps, now on duty in connection with wireless telegraph work on Army transports, San Francisco, Cal., will stand relieved. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

First Class Sergt. Arthur B. Crane, Signal Corps, now on duty at Fort Meade, Wash., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Nebr., for duty. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

4TH CAVALRY—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Dec. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, jr., 4th Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Dec. 3, D. D.)

Private Jacob Reichwein, Troop B, 4th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Walter L. Blabon, Troop A, 4th Cav., having reported, will proceed to Fort Meade for duty. (Dec. 2, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months, to take effect after undergoing the test in horsemanship, is granted Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., Fort Meade. (Dec. 3, D. Mo.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 5th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (Dec. 2, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for two months, to take effect Jan. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Major John W. Heard, 6th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. Upon arrival at San Francisco he will proceed to Los Angeles and enter upon recruiting duty at the latter place, relieving Capt. James E. Bell, 2d Inf., who will return to San Francisco for duty. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lt. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav., Fort Riley. (Nov. 30, D. Mo.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Matthew C. Butler, jr., 7th Cav. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence S. Carson, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Nov. 29, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav., upon the expiration of his leave granted him, will proceed to Fort Riley for duty as officer in charge of the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Second Lieut. Emil Engel, 9th Cav., from duty at Fort Riley, and will proceed to San Francisco and take the first available transport sailing for the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th Cav., to take effect about Jan. 1, 1908. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. B. KERR.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, 12th Cav., is designated as a member of the Cavalry Board, Fort Riley, Kans., vice Capt. Stephen M. Kocherberger, 2d Cav., relieved. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty-five days, to take effect on or about Dec. 13, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. George B. Hunter, 12th Cav. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 18, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, C.A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

Leave from Dec. 21, 1907, to Jan. 5, 1908, inclusive, is granted Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, C.A.C. (Dec. 5, D.E.)

The 75th Company, C.A.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va., will return by rail to its proper station, Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (Dec. 5, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective on or about Dec. 20, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Sydney H. Guthrie, C.A.C. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective on or about Dec. 21, 1907, is granted Capt. Philip S. Golderman, C.A.C. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective on or about Dec. 12, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. C. L. Corbin, C.A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, C.A.C., detailed for service in the pay department, Nov. 28, 1907, and having reported at these headquarters, will report to the chief paymaster of the Department of California for duty, with station in San Francisco. (Nov. 27, D.C.)

Capt. William Forse, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 98th Co.; upon being relieved from duty on general recruiting service he will join the company to which assigned. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now attached to companies as indicated after their respective names, are assigned to those companies: 1st Lieuts. Henry W. Bunn, to the 39th Co.; Julius C. Peterson to the 108th Co., and Joseph H. Pelot to the 64th Co. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, C.A.C., is extended two months. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. David McColl, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of the Chesapeake, for duty with a company at Fort Monroe. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Elisha S. Benton, C.A.C., Fort Miley. (Dec. 2, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1907. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Leave for two months, effective about Dec. 16, 1907, is granted Chaplain Julian E. Yates, C.A.C. (Dec. 10, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William Forse, C.A.C., recruiting officer, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Fielding L. Poinsett, C.A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., is designated as a member of the torpedo board, Fort Totten, N.Y., during the absence of Col. Garland N. Whistler, C.A.C., on leave. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Albert E. Craig, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed Dec. 7, 1907, from corporal, 149th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Casey, Wash., will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Joe Wolf, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. Major George S. Whitman, junior grade, Fort Banks, will be sent to Fort Constitution to relieve Sergt. Major John A. Lange, junior grade. Sergeant Major Lange will be sent to Fort Banks for duty. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Master Gunner Joseph Henker, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Master Gunner Merle C. Leonard, C.A.C., Fort Constitution, N.H., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Mechanic Edward Schmidt, 56th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

Major William A. Nichols, 1st Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty, pending the arrival of his regiment. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for twenty-seven days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Sylvester Bonnaffon, 3d, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas. (Dec. 5, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 16, 1907, is granted Capt. John H. Hughes, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Dec. 4, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for two months, effective about Dec. 15, 1907, is granted Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 5th Inf. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 6th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (Dec. 2, D.D.)

First Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and relieve 1st Lieut. Howard G. Davids, 6th Inf., of his duties in connection with the disposition of property left there, pending transfer of post to caretakers. Lieutenant Davids will rejoin his company at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Dec. 2, D.D.)

First Lieut. Howard G. Davids, 6th Inf., from further duty as constructing quartermaster at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, 6th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 12, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne. (Dec. 5, D. Lakes.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will resume the status of absence with sick leave. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, president of an Army retiring board at Washington Barracks, D.C., for examination. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. McAdams, 11th Inf., to take effect upon the arrival in the United States of the transport to sail from Havana, Dec. 7, 1907, and to terminate upon the date of the departure from the United States of the transport to sail from Newport News to Havana, Cuba, on Jan. 15, 1908. (Nov. 26, A.C.P.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, 12th Inf. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 4, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, 13th Inf., now on duty with the Signal Corps in Cuba, is relieved from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, to take effect upon the arrival in Cuba of 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, 6th Cav., and will then repair to Washington for duty. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to New York city for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, to be held in that city on or about Dec. 28. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Lowe A. McClure, 15th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 16th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 29, D. Mo.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Thomas, Jr., 17th Inf. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., is extended seven days. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Chief Musician Isaac Pattinson, band, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 12, 1908, is granted Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf., recruiting officer. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Sergt. Charles R. Burr, Co. F, 21st Inf., was on Dec. 5 reported to the non-commissioned staff of the regiment and appointed color sergeant, vice Reynolds, retired.

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for one month, effective on or about Dec. 10, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, 23d Inf. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, effective Dec. 14, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 23d Inf. (Dec. 9, D.E.)

Leave to take effect when his present duties are completed and to extend until he join his regiment en route to San Francisco, Cal., is granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., in lieu of the leave previously granted him. (Dec. 9, D.E.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. H. BRUSH.

Sick leave for six months is granted Capt. William M. Parker, 24th Inf. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for two months, to take effect Jan. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 26th Inf. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Philip J. Golden, 26th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

Leave for four months on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. Harry G. Leekie, 26th Inf. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th Inf., Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from Havana, Cuba, Dec. 7, 1907, to Newport News, Va., thence to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 9, A.C.P.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for two months, to take effect Jan. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. George M. Grimes, 30th Inf. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Joseph Rodgers, P.S., now on sick leave, will proceed to Washington Barracks, General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Edward G. McCleave from the 6th Inf. to the 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller from the 25th Inf. to the 6th Inf. Lieutenant McCleave will join his regiment in the Philippines; Lieutenant Dannemiller will join the station to which assigned. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte from the 6th Inf. to the 12th Inf.; Capt. Philip E. M. Walker from the 12th Inf. to the 6th Inf. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

At the request of the Governor of Nebraska, Major Lorenzo P. Davison, retired, with his consent is relieved for duty with the militia of Nebraska. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Capt. John A. Clark, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Nov. 27, 1907, for the physical examination of Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf. (Nov. 21, D.G.)

A board of officers consist of Capt. James B. Hughes, Capt. Albert N. McClure and 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Milton, 4th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 9, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Edward C. Payne, Troop D, 4th Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (Dec. 2, D. Mo.)

A board of surgeons to consist of Contract Surgs. John D. Brooks and Albert L. Miller, is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 10, 1907, for the purpose of making the physical examinations of Col. Edgar Z. Steever and Major Guy Carleton, 4th Cav. (Dec. 3, D. Mo.)

PHYSICAL TESTS FOR OFFICERS.

The following officers will report Dec. 10, 1907, at Fort Meade, S.D., in Service uniform, mounted, to Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, department commander, for the purpose of undergoing a test as to their skill and endurance in horsemanship, as prescribed in the above mentioned orders: Col. Edgar Z. Steever and Major Guy Carleton, 4th Cav. (Dec. 3, D. Mo.)

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

ARMISTEAD—At Baltimore, Md.

HUNT—At Brooklyn, N.Y., repairing.

KNOX—Left Pier 12, New York, Dec. 12 for Key West, Fla.

RINGGOLD—At Fort Monroe, Va.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Arrived at Manila Dec. 5.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

CROOK—Left Honolulu Nov. 30; due in Manila Dec. 18.

DIX—At Seattle.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Manila.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu Dec. 5; due at San Francisco Dec. 13.

SUNTER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco Dec. 5; due at Honolulu Dec. 13.

WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

LISCUIM—First Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

ORYXUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Hunt, Va. Address Army Building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storeship. Bremerton, Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following is the schedule of Army transports to take troops to and from the Philippines:

Sailings from San Francisco.

Jan. 15, 1908—Thomas 3d Cavalry.

Feb. 5, 1908—Buford. 23d Infantry.

March 15, 1908—Thomas. 4th Infantry, two troops, 1st Cav., Fort Clark, Texas; one troop, 1st Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

April 5, 1908—Sheridan or Logan. 7th Infantry.

Sailings from Manila.

Jan. 15, 1908—Thomas. 3d Cavalry.

Feb. 15, 1908—Sherman. 24th Infantry.

March 15, 1908—Buford. 2d Infantry.

April 15, 1908—Thomas. 8th Infantry.

May 15, 1908—Sherman or Logan. 1st Infantry.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

Schedule of proposed sailings of Army transports between Newport News and Havana, subject to change:

Leave Newport News—Dec. 16; Dec. 31, Jan. 15, Feb. 1, Feb. 15.

Leave Havana—Dec. 23, Jan. 22, Feb. 7, Feb. 21.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1907.

Basketball has followed football as the event of athletic interest on Saturday afternoons. The first game of the season was played last Saturday afternoon, Dec. 7, in the gymnasium between the cadet team and the Manhattan Five. The game was called at 3:30 p.m. Line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Manhattan.
Eltling (Conard)	Forward.	Murray
Devers	Forward.	O'Halloran
Higley	Center.	Bolton
Johnson (Newman)	Guard.	Heinrich
Beardslee (Jones)	Guard.	Miller

The visitors were no match for the cadets, but were kept on the defensive throughout. The score at the close of the first half was West Point, 27; Manhattan, 7. 63 to 16 in favor of West Point was the final score. Goals: Elting, 14; Conard, Devers, 6; Higley, 6; Johnson, Beardslee, Jones, 2; Murray, 8; O'Halloran, 2; Heinrich, 2. From foul line: Higley, Bolton, 2. Referee, Lieutenant Stilwell. Other games on season's schedule: Dec. 14, New York University; Dec. 21, Pennsylvania; Jan. 11, Trinity; Jan. 18, Pratt Institute; Jan. 25, Colgate; Feb. 1, Wesleyan; Feb. 8, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Feb. 15, Princeton; Feb. 22, Columbia; Feb. 29, Fordham; March 7, Harvard.

The officers gave a hop in Culver Hall on Friday evening, and on Saturday the U.S.M.A. orchestra gave a concert with an attractive program in the same building.

Dean Robins, of the General Theological Seminary, preached at the morning services in Memorial Hall on Sunday, Dec. 8. The text of his sermon, which was heard with marked attention by a large congregation, was St. Matt. 7:13-14.

The members of the first class were very busily employed on Saturday afternoon in the congenial task of selecting uniforms in prospect of the near approach of graduation. Feb. 14 seems the generally accepted date for this important event.

December 14, 1907.

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MAJ. GEN. J. FORD KENT, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Pres.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 1744 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. have recently published an illustrative pamphlet on "Coal in a Seaway." It contains some very pertinent facts in the light of the contemplated trip of our fleet from Atlantic to Pacific waters with the coaling difficulties incident thereto. Its suggestions will be found of value to all who are interested in this problem. Copies will be sent free on application to the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., 96 Liberty Street, New York.

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., Engineer-in-Chief and Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, departed from the Isthmus Dec. 10 for the United States. It is stated in Washington that Colonel Goethals upon his arrival in that city will take up with the

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President and the authorities of the War Department several matters relating to the canal project, the most important of them being the question of increasing the width of the canal locks to 120 feet in order to meet the increasing size of modern battleship types. This matter was brought to the notice of the government several months ago on the representation of various Navy officers that the locks, if built with a width of only 100 feet, while permitting the passage of battleships of the Dreadnought type, would hardly accommodate vessels of larger type already contemplated. This question was referred to Colonel Goethals for inquiry and report, and has been thoroughly investigated. Colonel Goethals will submit his report to the Secretary of War on the latter's return to Washington, and it is expected to have an important bearing on future construction work on the canal.

The War Department has received from the Philadelphia Mint 250 merit medals and 6,500 Spanish War medals for distribution to those to whom Congress directed that they should be given. The mint has stopped making these medals owing to the necessity of coining the new ten dollar and twenty dollar gold pieces. The last of October the Department was promised that within a short time the mint would begin delivery of the medals and would furnish twelve hundred a week until the entire number of 49,000 were struck off. For several months a force of clerks has been occupied in making up the lists of officers and men to whom the medals are to be sent, and a card index has been made of the names of all such persons. This has been no light task, and it is not yet completed. By Jan. 1 it is expected that the Department will be able to begin the distribution to officers of the merit medals and the Spanish War medals. The work of distribution of all the medals authorized by Congress will be begun and prosecuted as soon as the mint gives assurance of furnishing the medals regularly in sufficient numbers. At the rate suggested by the director of the Mint it will take nearly a year to distribute the 49,000 medals. A considerable number of officers and men will receive several of the medals, having served in Cuba, the Philippines, on the China expedition and in various other campaigns. Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, retired, will receive five medals, having served in the Civil War, in Indian campaigns, the Spanish War, the Philippines and the China Relief Expedition.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907.

THE CRUISE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS.

In our reference to the opinion of Navy officers on the subject of the cruise of battleships to the Pacific, we were not unaware of the fact that there is a decided disposition among some of the officers to criticize the manner and the time of the cruise. They argue that our battleships should be kept within reach of the navy yards on the Atlantic coast until they can be put in the most perfect condition and the alleged defects in their construction cured. It is also insisted that opportunity should be given to perfect the fleet in target practice and in competitive battle drills. These officers are chiefly anxious that our fleet should be in the most perfect condition before it starts on its cruise and therefore advise delay, but we do not understand that their objections go, as has been asserted, to the extent of condemning the cruise altogether, or of declaring that our battleships should be kept in the Atlantic. These officers do think, however, that it would have been wiser to send the fleet to the Pacific in detachments, and not subject so large a part of our naval strength to the contingencies of a sea voyage. As for the problems in navigation, however, no one believes there is any danger involved. The straits of Magellan are a regular passage way for regular lines of steamers, and there is no special difficulty in the navigation. Has not Admiral Sebree just carried his ships through the Straits without trouble? To be sure it is a very different problem to navigate those narrow seas with battleships, but we believe it will be solved.

What we have said heretofore of the necessity for sending our battleships to the Pacific was based in part upon information not made public, and which for obvious reasons it is not best to dwell upon in detail. This information is certainly quite different from the optimistic reports in the daily papers. It is an open secret that Japan is making vigorous efforts to put her army and navy upon a war footing; for what reason the future will disclose. Japanese expenditures of money for war material certainly go far beyond the alleged purpose of repairing the ravages of war.

One of two theories must be accepted. The first is that this war preparation in the East threatens our security. That being the case our fleet should be in the Pacific as soon as possible and without delaying a day for more complete preparation. What is to prevent target practice and fleet maneuvers in the Pacific, and has our fleet shown such a devotion to fleet maneuvers and battle drills while it had opportunity for them on our Atlantic coast as to lead to the conclusion that there would be gain in this respect if the fleet remained here?

As to the alterations suggested for our ships, is there such unanimity of opinion at Washington, as to what they should be as to induce the belief that they would be made if the fleet continued within reach of our principal dockyards? It is undoubtedly agreed that there are defects in our battleships as there are in those of every other nation, but has not Mr. Jane declared in the last edition of his "Fighting Ships, 1907," that "both in ships with high-powered guns or imperviousness to vital injury at long range, the United States fleet is superior to any other navy in the world"?

The fact that Mr. Jane has made this statement is not so important as the further fact that his belief represents that of our Naval Board of Construction, and when it comes to the question of change the board have decidedly the advantage of position and the criticism upon them they assert to be, and will so represent to Congress, a mere strategic movement in the contest for a General Staff. There is certainly a very decided disposition shown in some quarters to pick every possible flaw in the design and workmanship of our existing battleships. This critical disposition would be more open to objection were it not for the fact that the real character of our battleships is well known to the Japanese and that they have a much better opportunity than we have to compare them with their own ships.

Assuming on the other hand that the loving disposition the Japanese are said, by those who know little about it, to be showing to us is a case of genuine affection or altruistic regard for the security and prosperity of the American republic, there can be nothing very alarming in sending our finest vessels where they can testify to our ability to meet aggression if aggression is undertaken. There cannot be the slightest suspicion in Japan or anywhere else in the world that we mean any offense to Japan, except it be in the columns of the newspapers seeking occasion for offense against the present administration. There can be no possibility be any motive ascribed to us that would suggest a warlike disposition. Not only have we every motive to maintain the peace, but behind the Administration are the People who would not tolerate any aggressive act or aggressive disposition on the part of our stranous President. Let us hope that this is equally true of Japan. If so, the advent of the fleet in Pacific waters will only strengthen the bond of peace between us. Is it not incumbent on those who in-

sist that the fleet should remain in the East until certain improvements are made in it, and certain necessary training be given to officers and men to show that these are in immediate prospect if the vessels remain here. No doubt the three months plugging along at the ten knots at sea with occasional delays to coal in port, will give no opportunity for practice of the individual ships and fleet for gunnery training or for any other practice than that for the supply departments. But cannot the needed practice be obtained in the Pacific? What Admiral Mahan thinks on this subject is indicated by his article in the last *Scientific American*, from which we quote in another column.

But of this much we may make sure, that whether they favor or oppose the present cruise of Admiral Evans's fleet, every officer and man of that fleet will do with loyal zeal whatever he can to make that cruise a success. We believe that apart from the disturbance in domestic and other conditions, which means discomfort, the younger men of the fleet look forward to it with pleasure, if not with enthusiasm.

CRUISE OF THE BATTLESHIPS.

With the arrival of the Minnesota at Hampton Roads, Va., on Dec. 11, all of the sixteen fine battleships of the Atlantic Fleet to make the cruise to the Pacific under Rear Admiral Evans are at anchor and awaiting the signal to start on the 14,000-mile voyage on Dec. 16. The ships are disposed in two long lines leading in a crescent which begins just off the Old Point pier and points toward Norfolk. The Connecticut, the flagship of the commander-in-chief, heads the fleet. The two long lines of battleships, flanked on either side by vessels of the auxiliary fleet, present a notable and imposing picture. These vessels represent a total tonnage of some 222,000 tons and will be manned by some 13,000 officers and men. It is the most formidable fighting sea force ever gathered under the Stars and Stripes. All the vessels were on hand at the appointed time and on Dec. 13 Rear Admiral Evans reported officially to the Navy Department that the fleet was ready for sea with all coal, ammunitions, etc., on board.

Crowds of sightseers from all parts of the country have assembled to witness the final preparations and the departure of the fleet. The families of many of the officers are also among the visitors and the last few days are being crowded with social events of both formal and informal character; the principal function is the naval and military ball the evening of Friday, Dec. 13. President Roosevelt will be at the rendezvous in the Mayflower to entertain the captains at dinner the night before sailing, and will review the fleet on the morning of departure. Rear Admiral Evans and the captain and officers of the Connecticut will give a dance on Saturday evening, Dec. 14, from eight until eleven. This will mark the culmination of the festivities, although there will be many small dinners on Sunday, the eve of departure.

All the vessels, including the auxiliaries, have taken on board every pound of coal, provisions and other supplies they can carry, and cleaning and painting have been going on industriously. The vessels are also equipped with wireless telephones.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, will be reached according to the schedule on Dec. 24, and liberty will be granted. Instructions have been cabled to the American officials at Port of Spain to arrange for the prompt landing of the men, to ascertain how many men the authorities feel like handling in one lot, and to make any other preparations looking to a merry Christmas for the men of the fleet.

About 40,000 pounds of turkey has all been put aboard, and an unusually elaborate menu is prepared for Christmas Day. Baseball and other sports will be indulged in. Arrangements for the prompt handling of all Christmas presents sent to the officers and men have been made. Advantage will be taken of some vessel leaving New York or Norfolk later than Dec. 16, yet sure of reaching Trinidad by Dec. 24. Space will be allotted also on the colliers for packages, not to be delivered to the persons addressed until Christmas eve. The C.O. of each vessel has been instructed to see that the canteen carries a sufficient supply of U.S. postage stamps for the use of the crew.

The position of ships in column, natural order, will be as follows:

First Squadron, Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding; First Division, Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding: 1, Connecticut, Capt. H. Osterhaus; 2, Kansas, Capt. C. E. Vreeland; 3, Vermont, Capt. W. P. Potter; 4, Louisiana, Capt. R. Wainwright.

Second Division, Rear Admiral W. H. Emory, commanding: 5, Georgia, Capt. H. McCrea; 6, New Jersey, Capt. W. H. H. Southerland; 7, Rhode Island, Capt. J. B. Murdoch; 8, Virginia, Capt. S. Schroeder.

Second Squadron, Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, commanding; Third Division, Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, commanding: 9, Minnesota, Capt. J. Hubbard; 10, Ohio, Capt. C. W. Bartlett; 11, Missouri, Capt. G. A. Merriam; 12, Maine, Capt. G. B. Barber. Fourth Division, Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, commanding: 13, Alabama, Capt. T. E. D. W. Veeder; 14, Illinois, Capt. J. M. Bowyer; 15, Kearsarge, Capt. H. Hutchins; 16, Kentucky, Capt. W. C. Cowles.

Auxiliaries: Culgoa, Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Patton; Glacier, Comdr. W. S. Hogg; Panther, Comdr. V. S. Nelson; Yankton, Lieut. W. R. Gherardi.

Ships will always take the above order in formation unless signaled or ordered to the contrary.

When the fleet is underway in column, the auxiliaries except the Yankton, when in company, will follow the

column, in column formation themselves in order of rank of their commanding officers, the senior leading. When the fleet is in line of divisions or other formation the auxiliaries will retain their position in rear of the formation.

It is not expected that the auxiliaries will attempt to keep accurate position or formation or that they will be handled by tactical signal, but they will so maneuver as to keep clear of the fleet and of each other, and to this end will retain a general formation as indicated, except that the falling behind of one shall not retard the progress of the others unless necessary to render assistance. Special signals may be made to the auxiliaries by the commander-in-chief to cover emergencies or by the senior officer of the auxiliary fleet should he consider it necessary. The commander-in-chief's desire is to retain the auxiliaries in company, within signal distance, unless specially ordered to the contrary, and at the same time to make the work as little onerous for them as possible.

The regular position of the Yankton in formation will be 400 yards off the beam of the flagship, to starboard, unless the fleet is formed on that side, in which case she will be to port.

Admiral Evans will overhaul the torpedoboats at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, sometime between Jan. 15 and 20. This will probably be the only time that the battleships and the torpedoboats will meet during the voyage.

The following itinerary is announced for the fleet for the coming trip to the West coast. Dates given are of course subject to change due to bad weather or other unexpected circumstances.

The movements of the fleet after arrival at Magdalena Bay depend upon the completion of target practice and other exercises at that place, and have not yet been decided upon.

Fleet Itinerary.

Port.	Arrival	Departure
Hampton Roads.....	Dec. 9, 1907	Dec. 10, 1907
Trinidad.....	Dec. 24, 1907	Dec. 29, 1907
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 11, 1908	Jan. 21, 1908
Punta Arenas.....	Jan. 31, 1908	Feb. 5, 1908
Callao.....	Feb. 18, 1908	Feb. 28, 1908
Magdalena Bay.....	Mar. 14, 1908	

CARRYING THE COLORS IN BATTLE.

From Gen. Anson G. McCook, a soldier of gallant record and large experience in the Civil War, we have received a letter in which he makes the interesting comments which follow on the subject of carrying the colors in battle:

"I read with much interest the other day the statement in the JOURNAL made by a German military writer, in which he takes the ground that henceforth colors should not be taken into the field for active service, and that under modern conditions it would be absurd to bring them or their bearers under fire. Doubtless your experience in the war for the Union is similar to mine in this, that even then the colors and the color guard were exposed to great danger as shown by the casualties. For instance, I recall one of our fights in which the regiment to which I was attached had three color corporals killed, while the color sergeant and four corporals were wounded. Another regiment in the brigade lost as many or possibly more, and the rule was that in anything like a stand-up fight the boys around the colors were very liable to be hit. I know that sometimes I used to think that the colors were too large and too heavy—something I am inclined to think even now—but I do not recall that anyone ever seriously thought of eliminating them altogether. However, there are men familiar with 'modern conditions' who do not agree with the German writer. Among them Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, who, after much experience in the Boer War, accompanied the 1st Army under Kuroki in the movements in Manchuria. If you will turn to the second volume of his 'scrap book' and read his account of the battle of the 26th of August, you will find a very positive opinion on the subject, in which he describes the effect the Japanese colors had upon him when 'the spot of dancing life-like colors raced forward alone, a clear distance of eighty or one hundred yards in advance of the forlorn hope.' The second division, I think it was, was trying to carry a formidable Russian position and General Hamilton speaks of it as 'a splendid feat of arms.' Subsequently when the position had been carried, he says: 'For looking along the crest line I could now see the Japanese everywhere in possession, and at least half a dozen of their flags planted at intervals on the highest peak of the range.' Then follows this opinion about colors in action: 'We must have our Jacks, too, for our next bit of fighting. The whole army becomes inspired by seeing the advance of the beloved emblem of their country, and, although on this occasion the artillery did not fire up to the very last moment, it seemed to me that with such a conspicuous mark to denote the head of the column, they ought to have been able to do so without much fear of damaging their own men.'

There is much needless anxiety on the part of the daily press over the difference of opinion between the Army and the Navy as to the site for the principal American naval base in the Philippines. The Chicago Tribune, for example, an exceptionally able and conservative journal, fears that this alleged difference of opinion may seriously jeopardize the prestige of the United States as a naval power in the Far East, while various other newspapers express the opinion that it will greatly complicate the whole task of defending the Philippines. Our Chicago contemporary states that Secretary Taft has adopted the Army view that the naval base should be established on Manila Bay, while Admiral Dewey is quoted by the same

journal as declaring that the selection of Manila Bay would be a grave strategical blunder and that the logical, desirable site for the base is on Subig Bay, some sixty miles distant. The matter in controversy between the two services appears to center upon the question of an attack upon the naval base from the rear. The advocates of Manila Bay contend that if the base were established there it could be defended from a land attack as easily as against an attack from the sea, whereas, in their opinion, a base on Subig Bay, while easy to protect from an attack by sea, would be open to an assault from the rear and would require an immense garrison to guard against such a movement. Manifestly the question is one which scientific experts alone must decide, but while it is unfortunate that the two services have not yet agreed upon a common project, it is only reasonable to believe that they will do so in due season.

Mr. Gordon's bill, H.R. 6177, provides for the undertaking of the somewhat difficult task of persuading other nations to join with the United States in the erection of a lighthouse to commemorate the work and achievements of the late Matthew Fontaine Maury. The bill appropriates \$50,000 for this purpose and creates a commission of from three to five citizens of the United States who, with such commissioners as other nations may appoint, shall have with reference to this work all the powers of the Lighthouse Board and shall receive popular subscriptions to the required fund. The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury are directed to assist the commission as may be practicable through the Lighthouse Board or Geodetic and Coast Survey, and the Secretary of State is to notify foreign powers and request their co-operation. If the work of Commander Maury in improving navigation is not to be recognized until this bill becomes a law, we fear that it will go without further recognition. As no location for the Maury lighthouse is indicated, we would suggest that the appropriate place for it is near some castle in Spain.

The special report that Capt. Johnson Hagood, Coast Art. Corps, was designated to make of the conditions in the Army, resulting from inadequate pay, will come from the printer in a few days. The work has been done in a thorough and masterly manner, and the facts thus laid before Congress and the country cannot but convince all fair-minded persons of the necessity of prompt relief. Hundreds of letters have come from Army officers telling how some of the finest companies and regiments in the Service have been depleted and practically ruined by the failure of men to re-enlist. Some of the accounts are pathetic, officers speaking of their humiliation at seeing a crack company reduced from full strength to a mere handful of men in a few months and the pride and spirit of the company broken and gone. The report has been illustrated with numerous photographs of companies when at their full strength and when reduced by non-enlistments. These object-lessons tell an emphatic story of what is wrong with the Army in one respect at least.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, holds that as a matter of sound military policy at least one complete Army corps should be always within the continental limits of the United States ready to move to the defense of a threatened point on the seacoast or to embark for service beyond the sea without stripping the home land of the power of self-defense. In a recent statement as to the needs of our military organization, General Barry goes on to say: "Two complete Army corps and a Cavalry division, plus troops on foreign service, could accomplish this result; but, ignoring all factors of safety and considering only bare and immediate necessity, the total strength of the mobile Army may be confined at present to two Army corps and the Cavalry division, the troops on foreign service being considered as always belonging to one corps, the other corps being always ready for immediate service."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs took up the nomination of Major J. B. Aleshire to be brigadier general and quartermaster general, Thursday, Dec. 12, and voted unanimously to recommend confirmation. The opposition growing out of the resentment of a prominent contractor who desired General Aleshire to recall a board appointed to inspect horses being purchased for the government, fell to the ground as soon as the facts were set before the committee by Senator Warren. The nomination was at once reported to the Senate and under the rules was laid over until the following daily session, when it will be confirmed. The nomination of Colonel Wotherspoon to be a brigadier general went over until the next meeting of the committee.

A remarkable use of the finger-print system of identification, introduced into the Adjutant General's office by Major General Ainsworth, occurred the past week. In October there was found floating in Manila Bay the body of a man supposed to be a soldier. The corpse was swollen and partly disintegrated, but it was possible to take prints from the fingers of both hands. These were forwarded to the War Department and there placed under the microscope and compared with various sets of prints in the many thousands on file, with the result that a positive identification was made of the dead man, who was John F. Ray. He enlisted at Angel Island, Cal., last June, and had been in Manila but a few days when he lost his life.

THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate and House have received from the Acting Secretary of War a draft of a bill authorizing additional officers for the Army to meet the demands of the military service owing to numerous details of officers of the Army on detached duty, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The Senate has received from the Secretary of War a communication transmitting a letter from Mr. John W. Stockett, addressed to the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., submitting a breech mechanism for ordnance, which the Secretary of War is now using, and requesting that the Chief of Ordnance recommend the purchase of the same by the U.S. Government, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of State, recommending the enactment of legislation authorizing Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., to accept the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor; Capt. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., to accept the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon, third class, second degree; Comdr. William L. Howard, U.S.N., to accept the decoration of Knight of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, and also a cross of the Order of Merit of Duke Frederick Peter Louis of Oldenburg; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., to accept an album of the German Military Maneuvres of 1906; Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., to accept the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun, fourth class, and also war medals conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan; Brig. Gen. Oliver E. Wood, U.S.A., retired, to accept the decoration of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, third class, and also war medals conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan; Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis, U.S.N., and Surg. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., to accept the war medals conferred upon them by the Emperor of Japan; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed. Like communications were sent later to the House, where the same action was taken upon them.

Senator Lodge has introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase three steam colliers of American registry, ready for service, having a cargo carrying capacity of 7,200 tons dead weight each, at a cost not exceeding \$609,176 each.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, has introduced a bill authorizing the President to take from the retired list of the Army any officer not above the grade of brigadier general and appoint him major general, with pay and allowances of that grade, on proper showing that such officer rendered conspicuous service in any of the wars of the United States.

Effort is promised this session looking to the repeal of the Navy Personnel act, owing to the dissatisfaction with the compulsory retirements made last July. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, has introduced a bill to restore to the active list of the Navy Capt. William G. Cutler, who was retired by a Navy retiring board in July last.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 5, Mr. Warner.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica.

S. 910, Mr. Proctor.—To promote military education in civil institutions of learning in the United States.

S. 915, Mr. McCumber.—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in buildings, ships, navy yards, and parks and other premises owned or used by the U.S. Government.

S. 1044, Mr. Daniel.—Authorizing the placing of Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 10th U.S. Cav., on the retired list, with the rank and pay of a major.

S. 1046, Mr. Daniel.—To provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property.

S. 1068, Mr. Burkett.—To provide for macadamizing Fort Crook military boulevard from Fort Crook to the south city limits of South Omaha, Neb., and appropriating money therefor.

S. 1176, Mr. Carter.—For the opening of the Fort Keogh Military Reservation to settlement.

S. 1178, Mr. Carter.—To authorize the Secretary of War to acquire a water supply for Fort William Henry Harrison.

S. 1179, Mr. Carter.—Authorizing the President to appoint Samuel T. Weirick, late captain and assistant surgeon of the U.S. Volunteers, as a captain and assistant surgeon in the Army, and place him on the retired list.

S. 1180, Mr. Perkins.—To reimburse the State of California for arms, ordnance and ordnance stores, quartermaster's supplies and property belonging to said state and furnished by the U.S. and lost or destroyed in the city of San Francisco in the earthquake of April 18, 1906, and the fire subsequent thereto.

S. 1222, Mr. Clapp.—To extend the United States pension laws to the participants in the battles of New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, Minn., in the Sioux War of 1862.

S. 1389, Mr. Gamble.—To extend the benefits of the Act of June 27, 1890, to the members of the company of Indian scouts under command of Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully in 1864 and 1865.

S. 1424, Mr. Warren.—To increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army. (This is the bill which failed to pass last year.)

S. 1427, Mr. Frye.—To amend the act entitled "An Act to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or by the U.S. from malicious injury, and for other purposes," approved July 7, 1898.

S. 1471, Mr. McEnery.—To amend a certain provision of the act making appropriation for the naval service, approved June 29, 1906.

S. 1520, Mr. Penrose.—Relating to the pay of mates in the Navy.

S. 1521, Mr. Penrose.—For the relief of Julius A. Kaiser, (Passed Asst. Engineer Kaiser, U.S.N., retired July 8, 1873.)

S. 1528, Mr. Burnham.—Granting a pension to all surviving officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy, both Regular and Volunteer, who were serving on board the sloop of war Cumberland on March 8, 1862.

S. 1670, Mr. Lodge.—Granting to any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army who has had prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Navy during the war with Spain the same credit for that service to which any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army is now entitled for prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Volunteer Army during the same period, under Section 18 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901.

S. 1676, Mr. Burrows.—To create in the War Department a roll to be known as the "volunteer retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the U.S. Volunteer Army of the Civil War, and for other purposes.

S. 1677, Mr. Warner.—For the taking over by the U.S. Government of the Confederate cemetery at Springfield, Mo.

S. 1705, Mr. Clapp.—For the establishment of a national park and cemetery at Fort Ridgely.

S. 1737, Mr. Elkins.—For the payment of the amounts due the employees in and the contractors who furnished castings to the U.S. Army at Harper's Ferry, Va., from Jan. 1, 1861, to April 19, 1861, inclusive.

S. 1741, Mr. Elkins.—To amend the act approved March 15, 1878, entitled "An Act for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the Army."

S. 1754, Mr. McCumber.—For the relief of Chaplain Henry Swift, U.S. Army.

S. 1829, Mr. Lodge.—To purchase a painting of the several ships of the U.S. Navy, known as the "Squadron of Evolution" and entitled "Peace."

S. 1928, Mr. Penrose.—Granting a service pension to all officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, both Regular and Volunteer, who have been awarded medals of honor, or who may hereafter be awarded such medals, under acts of Congress approved Dec. 21, 1861, July 12 and 16, 1862, and March 8, 1863, and any other act or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

S. 2149, Mr. Lodge.—Appropriates \$1,827,529.35 for the purchase, ready for service, of three new steam colliers of American registry, having a carrying capacity of 7,200 tons dead weight, at a cost not exceeding \$609,176 each.

S. 2209, Mr. Foraker.—Appropriates \$10,000 for the purchase from Miss Caroline L. Ransom of her oil painting of the late Major Gen. George H. Thomas, U.S.A., on the battlefield at Chickamauga.

S. 2218, Mr. Foraker, and H.R. 6264, Mr. Hepburn.—That any officer of the Army below the grade of brigadier general who served with credit as an officer or an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the civil war for a term of three or more years prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the Official Register of the Army as having subsequently been in active service continuously for thirty or more years prior to April 15, 1901, as an enlisted man or a commissioned officer, and who has heretofore been retired on account of wounds incident to the Service or on account of age or after forty years' service may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of a brigadier general. See. 2. That all officers of the Army who are entitled to be retired under this Act shall, in the discretion of the President, be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be appointed as officers with such advanced grade and be commissioned accordingly.

H.C. Res. 8, Mr. Kahn.—For publishing 10,000 copies of report of Gen. A. W. Greely on relief operations of the Army in connection with the disasters at San Francisco, Cal., in April, 1906.

H.R. 4103, Mr. Coudrey.—To equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Cutter Service, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4772, Mr. Littlefield.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Major Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Me.

H.R. 4780, Mr. Taylor.—To authorize the Secretary of War to make certain disposition of obsolete Springfield rifles, caliber .45, bayonets, and bayonet scabbards for same.

H.R. 4781, Mr. Weeks.—To authorize the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, to receive twelve 3.2 inch breech-loading field guns, carriages, caissons, limbers, and their pertaining equipment from the State of Massachusetts.

H.R. 4806, Mr. Flood.—To purchase the McLean property and adjacent property at Appomattox, Va., to commemorate the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant.

H.R. 4810, Mr. Kahn.—To provide relief for such employees in U.S. navy yards as may be disabled by accident in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependents.

H.R. 4811, Mr. Kahn.—For the erection of a permanent rostrum in the national cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

H.R. 4812, Mr. Kahn.—For the improvement of the grounds within the Presidio Military Reservation at San Francisco, Cal.

H.R. 4813, Mr. Kahn.—To retire enlisted men, either in the Army or Marine Corps, after twenty-five years' service.

H.R. 4848, Mr. Maynard.—For acquisition by condemnation of lands at Cape Henry, Va., for the purpose of fortification and coast defense.

H.R. 4849, Mr. Maynard.—To pension civil employees of the Government navy yard when injured in the performance of duty to such an extent as to be incapacitated to earn a living.

H.R. 4865, Mr. W. W. Kitehen.—To provide for the erection of a statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of Guilford Court House.

H.R. 4884, Mr. Slayden.—To erect a powder factory for the Army of the United States.

H.R. 4889, Mr. Bates.—To equalize the pay of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

This bill is in the interests of paymasters' clerks. It includes the provisions of the graded bill, so amended as to include appointed officers in its provisions, and insert the following new sections:

Sec. 3. That the pay of non-commissioned officers, petty officers, and all enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Cutter Service shall be increased twenty per cent over the pay that they are now receiving from the date of the passage of this act, and thereafter shall be increased ten per cent over the pay which they may then be in receipt of for each and every succeeding period of four years' service computed upon their total service in all branches of these services from the date of the passage of this act: Provided, That the total amount of said increase of pay shall not exceed fifty per cent upon the full monthly pay of their rank or rating. Sec. 4. That hereafter the pay, bounty, cash rewards, benefits, and allowances to be allowed to non-commissioned officers, petty officers, and all enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Cutter Service shall be fixed by the President: Provided, That the whole sum to be given for the pay of officers, and for the pay of officers and for the said pay and bounties upon enlistment shall not exceed for any one year the amount which may, in such year, be appropriated for such purposes.

H.R. 4890, Mr. Bates.—Regulating the retirement of officers and men in the Navy.

H.R. 3892, Mr. Butler.—Relating to the pay of mates in the Navy.

H.R. 4898, Mr. Calder.—Making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday, with pay, for employees in navy yards and naval stations during the months of July, August and September of each year.

H.R. 4899, Mr. Gregg.—making an appropriation for construction of sea walls and embankments for the protection of the sites of fortification works for the defense of Galveston, Texas.

H.R. 4912, Mr. Bennett, of Kentucky.—To establish a soldiers' home at or near Ashland, Boyd county, Ky.

H.R. 4923, Mr. Smith, of Missouri.—To establish a national military park to commemorate the battle of Pilot Knob, Mo.

H.R. 4925, Mr. Weeks.—For the relief of the officers of the Navy retired for disability incident to the Service, employed on active duty.

H.R. 5288, Mr. Butler.—For the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U.S. Navy, retired.

H.R. 5461, Mr. Esch.—For the relief of Lawson M. Fuller, major, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

H.R. 5768, Mr. Maynard.—Providing for the recognition of the heroic services of Chief Bttn. Patrick Deery, U.S. Navy.

H.R. 5774, Mr. Malby.—For the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine.

H.R. 5783, Mr. Malby.—To place Dr. Henry Smith on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 5789, Mr. Malby.—Providing for the promotion of Chief Bttn. Patrick Deery, U.S. Navy.

H.R. 6098, Mr. Kahn.—For the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the Spanish-American War and beyond the period of their enlistment.

H.R. 6100, Mr. Fulton.—To provide a pension for all surviving officers and enlisted men in the military and naval service of the U.S. in the War of the Rebellion.

H.R. 6103, Mr. Coudrey, is the same as H.R. 2, the Graded Pay Bill, with the exception of the insertion in the sections following the words in italics: Sec. 4. That the pay and allowances of all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Cutter Service on the retired lists shall hereafter be based on the pay as herein provided for of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of corresponding rank and service on the active lists. Sec. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law or executive orders for any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man on either the active or retired list, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 6177, Mr. Gordon.—Providing for the erection, either by the Government alone or jointly with such other nations and peoples as may voluntarily co-operate therein, of a memorial lighthouse to commemorate the work and achievement of the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, and for the creation of a commission to take up this subject with other nations and peoples and appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of the same.

H.R. 6219, Mr. Edwards, of Georgia.—To provide for medical treatment of Confederate veterans in the Government hospitals free of charge.

H.R. 6226, Mr. Edwards, of Georgia.—To amend the Dick Militia bill.

H.R. 6230, Mr. Sullivan.—Making an appropriation toward the construction of a dry dock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

H.R. 6247, Mr. Cooper.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior for restoration to the public domain all reservations which are not needed for naval purposes.

H.R. 6248, Mr. Cooper.—Authorizing the payment to the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane of pay due to persons in the Navy or Marine Corps under treatment at that institution.

H.R. 6249, Mr. Foss.—That whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interests require the use in the naval service of any invention or discovery covered by letters patent issued to any officer of the Navy, whether retained in his ownership or assigned to others, said Secretary shall proceed to use said invention or discovery in the manner and to the extent required by such naval service, and such royalties and compensation as may be equitably due such officer or assignee, considering all the circumstances connected with the making of the invention or discovery, and especially all facilities in originating, working out, or perfecting the invention which the officer may have enjoyed by reason of his official position, may be recovered by suit brought by said officer or assignee in the Court of Claims. Said court shall make rules for the trial of such cases, conforming as far as may be with the rules established by the Supreme Court for the practice of courts of equity, and all cases shall be determined within one year from the filing of the petition therein unless, in the discretion of the court, upon sufficient cause shown, the time is extended. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby prohibited from making any contract or payment for the use of any patent taken out by any naval officer.

H.R. 6250, Mr. Foss.—Amends Sec. 183, Rev. Stat., as follows: "See. 183. That any officer or clerk of any of the departments lawfully detailed to investigate frauds on, or attempting to defraud, the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, and any officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps detailed to conduct an investigation, and the recorder, and, if there be none, the presiding officer of any military or naval board appointed for such purpose, shall have authority to administer an oath to any witness attending to testify or depose in the cause of such investigation."

H.R. 6251, Mr. Cooper.—For the relief of laborers, mechanics, and other employees of the Navy Department injured, and the families of those killed, without fault of their own.

H.R. 6257, Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts.—That when an enlisted man has served as such thirty years in the United States Revenue Cutter Service he shall by application to the President be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of retirement, and he shall receive thereafter seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired: Provided, That if said enlisted man had war service with the Army in the field, or in the Navy or Marine Corps, or Revenue Cutter Service in active service, either as Volunteer or Regular, during the War of the Rebellion, such war service shall be computed as double time in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle him to be retired.

H.R. 6259, Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts.—To provide bronze medals for the officers and crew and the heirs of those deceased, of the United States vessel of war Kearsarge who were on board said vessel at the time she engaged and sank the Confederate vessel of war Alabama, off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864.

H.R. 6264, Mr. Hepburn.—To increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service.

H.R. 6286, Mr. Bradley.—Granting pensions to artisans in the Construction Corps of the U.S. Army and providing pensions to widows and minor children of artisans in the Construction Corps of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 6288, Mr. Dawes.—To create in the War Department a roll to be known as the "volunteer retired list," to authorize placing thereon, with retired pay, certain surviving officers of the U.S. Volunteer Army, Navy, and Marines of the Civil War, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6289, Mr. Foss.—To amend a certain provision of the act making appropriation for the naval service, approved June 29, 1906: "Provided, That officers of the Navy above the grade of captain who served with credit in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as cadets, and were retired prior to June 30, 1899, on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age or after forty years' service, shall receive the same pay and allowances, from June 29, 1906, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the retired officers of corresponding rank in the Army."

H.R. 6291, Mr. Overstreet.—To create the office of captain in the Philippine Scouts.

H.R. 7005, Mr. Hawley.—Authorizing the President to appoint Col. James Jackson, U.S. Army, to the position of brigadier general on the retired list.

H.R. 7089, Mr. Kahn.—To grant honorable discharge from the U.S. Navy to certain officers and men of the naval militia of the State of California who performed active duty on board the U.S.S. Marion and the U.S.S. Pinta during the war with Spain.

H.R. 7094, Mr. Kalanianaole.—For payment to Liliuokalani, formerly Queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

H.R. 7423, Mr. Sparkman.—For the relief of certain surgeons in the Philippine service.

P.A. Surg. O. J. Mink and P.A. Surg. R. E. Riggs, of the Navy Medical Department, were ordered to Annapolis this week to aid in stamping out the slight epidemic of diphtheria that has been under headway there in the marine barracks, as stated on another page. Dr. Mink is the expert lecturer on pathology at the Naval Medical School. The reports to Surgeon General Rixey state that owing to the strict quarantine the disease has not made any dangerous headway. Captain Badger, Superintendent of the Academy, has the situation well in hand and has issued orders that no marines shall be permitted to go within the Academy limits until the danger from the disease is all past.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, in his annual report includes the following recommendations:

That midshipmen be commissioned on the completion of the four years' course at the Naval Academy. That at least one in every three rear admirals be selected from the list of captains, selecting only those who have commanded a vessel of the first rate for not less than one year. If the grade of vice admiral is revived, as recommended by the Bureau, it is recommended that vacancies in the grade be filled by selection from the grade of rear admirals, as provided for in the bill which received the Department's approval and was transmitted to Congress last session. That when officers who are undergoing examination for promotion by seniority and are found physically disqualified they be promoted and retired in the grade they are being examined for as is done in the Army and Marine Corps. That the grade of vice admiral be revived. That legislation be requested to the end that the pensions of beneficiaries of the United States Naval Home be not paid to the Secretary of the Navy for the benefit of the naval pension fund, as now directed by law, but that such pensions be disposed of in the manner prescribed for inmates of the Soldiers' Home; this recommendation not to apply, of course, to money benefits under Sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes, commonly termed "service pensions." That legislation be requested whereby warrant officers may be examined by a regular naval examining board instead of by boards of chief warrant officers as at present.

Noting the fact that the efforts of the Bureau to diminish desertions have succeeded only in slight degree, Admiral Brownson is strongly of the opinion that the Department should spare no effort to apprehend and return to their ships, from the far interior, if necessary, those who have broken faith with the government, and every opportunity should be taken to discourage any tendency that may be shown, on the part of individuals or communities, to condone the disgrace justly attached to a deserter from the naval service.

The Bureau during the year has gone even further to reduce the number of aliens in the Navy by providing that no one may enter the Navy on first enlistment who is not a full citizen of the United States. In addition, as the increase in pay on re-enlistment applies only to those who are citizens of the United States, the tendency will inevitably be for many of the aliens now in the Service to become citizens as soon as possible, so that the Bureau feels confident that even the very gratifying present condition will soon be improved still further.

Of the 10,086 petty officers, 7,731 are natives, 1,999 are naturalized, 263 are aliens, who have declared their intention, 24 are aliens and 69 are natives of our island possessions. Of the 22,941 men of other ratings, 20,000 are natives, 1,386 naturalized, 263 have declared their intention, and 666 are aliens and 472 are natives of our island possessions.

With regard to the promotion of officers, Admiral Brownson says: "It is not deemed good policy to assign a captain to command a battleship when he has but three or four years to serve and will not, therefore, be available subsequently for the command of a division or squadron or for another command in case of war. Although he may be an officer of exceptional ability, and thoroughly competent, yet other things being equal the Bureau believes that under present conditions in selecting officers to command afloat the youngest available should be detailed, as such a policy tends to keep a greater amount of experience in circulation for the longest time. The best results are obtained by having flag officers command divisions who have been trained in the fleet as commanding officers of battleships, and unquestionably an officer is better fitted to perform the duties of commander-in-chief when he has been trained in the fleet as commanding officer of a battleship and the commander of a division.

"While some of the captains at present serving on board our battleships are doubtless fully competent to perform their duties in time of war, both from professional and physical standpoints they, as a rule, are near their retirement, some of them retiring during their command afloat, and others with but little time to serve after they have completed their two years in command. We are thus confronted with the fact that in the Atlantic Fleet, which is the great tactical school of the Navy, we are educating officers for work which the conditions will not permit of their performing afterwards. The captains of these battleships should have at least ten years to serve when ordered to command them. A much longer time, if it were possible to obtain it, would be more desirable.

"The Bureau is well aware of the fact that any plan for obtaining officers of experience, with marked aptitude for command, and of good physical condition, with a sufficient length of time on the active list ahead of them to ensure a number of years in flag rank, is a most difficult one to devise without creating an abnormally large retired or reserve list, and for these reasons the Bureau is of the opinion that the only logical solution is the enactment of new law which would provide for some system of positive selection to flag rank.

"In this connection the Bureau begs to state that promotion to command and flag rank may (as pointed out by Fox in the House of Commons in 1878) be considered from two points of view. The important view is undoubtedly prospective and looks to future service, and, from this point of view, selection is proper and justifiable. The promotion may also be looked upon as conferring an honor and reward for past services, and, from that point of view, promotion by selection seems to be partial and apparently unjust.

"The former—promotion for prospective service—is the underlying principle upon which any system of promotion in the Navy should be based, and I feel confident that in the end it will have to be decided whether promotions to flag rank, and possibly to the grade of captain, are to be made as a reward for past service or with a view of securing the services of officers in the future. In any system of promotion the one object in view should be the efficiency of the fleet. No personal interest should be allowed to interfere with this. The interests of the individual should never be considered when they conflict in any way with this efficiency."

As to the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Brownson makes the following statement: "The Pacific Fleet, organized as described, will now be available, in whole or in part, for service in any part of the Pacific Ocean; but important changes of squadrons or divisions from one side of the station to the other will not be made except by direction of the Navy Department by authority of the President. It is the intention of the Bureau to have such squadrons as are available meet at appropriate times during the year for fleet drills and exercises, including battle tactics and competitive target practice. The movements of squadrons and divisions will, where possible, be so arranged that the necessary and important repairs of all larger

vessels of the fleet may be made in the home navy yards on the Pacific coast not oftener than once a year. Docking and minor repairs of the vessels in Asiatic waters will be made, as far as practicable, at Cavite and Olongapo."

THE CRUISE TO THE PACIFIC.

In the Scientific American for Dec. 7 we find an article entitled "The True Significance of the Pacific Cruise." It is credited to "Capt. A. T. Mahan," but it is obviously written by Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., and not by his brother, who is a captain in the Navy. In this article Admiral Mahan in the first place demonstrates the folly of those who seek to find occasion for offense to Japan in the transfer of our battleships from one American seaport to another. He then proceeds to show the wisdom of the President in ordering the cruise and its great advantage in the instruction of the officers attached to the fleet. Under this head Admiral Mahan says:

"It is imperative that a fleet, for a large proportion of the year, seek retired waters and relatively equable weather, for the purposes of drill with the guns; from the slow graduated instruction of the gunners, the deliberate firing at a stationary target, and from a ship either at rest or slowly moving, up through successive accretions of speed, of ship and of discharges, until the extreme test is reached of fast steaming, and firing with the utmost quickness with which the guns can be handled. In like manner the maneuvering of a body of several ships in rapid movement, changing from one formation to another, for the ultimate purposes of battle, must progress gradually, in order that commanding officers and their under-studies may gain, not only ability, but confidence, based upon habit; upon knowledge of what their own ships can do, and what they may expect from the other vessels about them. Ships in battle order must keep at distances which, relatively to the speed maintained, are short; dangerously short, except where compensated by the sureness of handling based on long practice. It is clear also that alterations in the personnel of a fleet, which are of frequent occurrence, make constant tactical drills additionally necessary.

"But when all this—and more not here specified—has been accomplished, whether at the Naval Academy or for the fleet, what has been done but lay the necessary foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of the real life of the profession? There remains still to fulfill the object—very different from mere practice, though dependent upon it—which alone justifies the existence of a navy. The pupil of the Naval Academy passes naturally and imperceptibly into the routine life of the Service by the simple incident of being ordered to a sea-going ship; the single ship, the cruiser, gains her sufficient experience by the mere fact of staying at sea; but a fleet tied to its home ports, or to the drill ground, does not undergo, and therefore does not possess, the fullness of fleet life. Not only are the interruptions numerous and injurious; not only does the easily reached navy yard sap the habit of self-reliance; but out in the deep, dependent upon itself alone and for a long period, there await a fleet on a distant voyage problems so different in degree from those of a vessel alone as practically to be different in kind. Multiply any kind of difficulty by sixteen, and you have passed from one order of administration to another.

"The movement of the United States battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast is in the highest sense practical, because it is precisely the kind of movement which the fleet of any nation may, and usually will, be required to make in war. It is further practical, because the United States has a Pacific as well as an Atlantic coast, and has not a navy large enough to be divided safely between them. The question is at least debatable, whether for the near future the Pacific is not the greater center of world interest; as it certainly is, with regard to our own military necessities, one of greater exposure than the Atlantic. Like France, with her Mediterranean and Atlantic shores, the United States is in the painful military dilemma of being liable to attack upon one side while the fleet is on the other; but our distance to be covered is so much greater than that of France, that the position is vastly more embarrassing. A fleet of battleships leaving Toulon, full coaled and victualled, may reach Brest or Cherbourg without renewing the fuel and stores in its holds; but a fleet leaving New York or Norfolk for San Francisco has upon its hands a most serious administrative problem, and one which no accuracy of gun-fire, no skill in tactics, can meet. It is in fact the problem of Rojstvensky, to use an illustration particularly apt, because recent. Can our Navy in such case expect from the weak states of South America the facility for recoaling, etc., which was liberally extended to the Russian admiral, to the somewhat amazement of the naval profession, and to the just indignation of Japan?

"It is an old saying that an army, like a snake, moves on its belly. This is little less true of a navy. In the foremost naval man of modern times, in Nelson, we, according to our several prepossessions, see the great strategist, or the great tactician, or the great fighting man; but the careful student of his letters realizes that, underlying all, is the great administrator, who never lost sight or forethought for the belly on which his fleet moved. The unremitting solicitude for the food essential to the health of his crews; the perpetual alertness to seize opportunity, indicated by such casual note, at sea: 'Finished discharging storehouse No. —'; the shipping into Tewantin to fill with water, because little progress toward Gibraltar could be made against the current and temporary head wind; the strong self-control, holding down his constitutional impetuosity to move, till sure that all has been done to make movement far reaching, as well as accurate in direction; the whole culminating at the end of his life in a wide sweeping movement across the Atlantic, back to Gibraltar, and thence to Brest, a period of three months—about equivalent to that required for our projected transfer—during which he was never embarrassed about stores because always forehanded; that is the way—speed, not haste—in which wars are won. It was, and was recognized at the time to be, a magnificent instance of the mobility which is the great characteristic of navies as fighting bodies; not the mobility which consists in getting an extra half-knot on a speed trial with picked coal and firemen, but that which loses no time because it never misses opportunity. At the end, when he came off Brest, out of the dozen ships with him, all but two were turned over to the admiral there commanding, ready for any call; to blockade or to fight. Of the two, one, worn out structurally, he had retained from the first chiefly because of her value as a fighting unit, due to an exceptional captain; the other, his own flagship, had been over two years from a home port, yet within a month of arrival

sailed again for his last battle. Compared to these its antecedents, Trafalgar is relatively a small matter.

"The example is for all time. Incidental conditions have changed since then, but the essential problem remains. Steamers may not find in a calm, or in an unprofitable head wind, the propitious moment for clearing a storehouse, or running into a near port to fill with water; but the commander-in-chief may find imposed upon him the consideration: Where should we fill with coal, and to what extent beyond the bunker capacity, in order to make the successive coatings, and the necessary stretches from point to point, most easy and most rapid? What distribution of these operations will make the total voyage shortest and surest? What anchorages may be available outside neutral limits, should neutral states consider coal renewal and other refreshment an operation of war not to be permitted within their jurisdiction? What choice is there among these anchorages, for facility due to weather? If driven to coal at sea, where will conditions be most propitious? For concrete instances: How much of the wide and shoal estuary of the La Plata is within neutral jurisdiction? Is the well-known quietness of the Pacific between Valparaiso and the equator such that colliers can lie alongside while the ships hold their course? If so, at what speed can they move? Then the mere operation of transferring the coal, or other stores, under any of these circumstances is done more rapidly the second time than the first; and the third than the second. At what points of the voyage should additional colliers join, having reference, not only to the considerations above mentioned, but also to the ports whence they sail, that the utmost of their cargo may go into the fleet and the least be expended for their own steaming? It is always well to consider the worst difficulties that may be met. From the north tropic on the one side to the same latitude on the other, the whole voyage of an American fleet will be in foreign waters, except when on the ocean common. Upon what hospitality can it count in war?

"I hold it to be impossible that a fleet under a competent commander-in-chief and competent captains—not to mention the admirable junior official staff of our Navy, of highly trained officers in the prime of life—can make the proposed voyage once, even with the advantages of peace, without being better fitted to repeat the operation in war. No amount of careful pre-arrangement in an office takes the place of doing the thing itself. It is surely a safe generalization, that no complicated scheme of action, no invention was ever yet started without giving rise to difficulties which anxious care had failed to foresee. If challenged to point out the most useful lesson the fleet may gain, it may be not unsafe to say: its surprises, the unexpected. If we can trust press reports, surprise has already begun in the home ports. The fleet apparently has not been able to get ready as soon as contemplated. If so, it will be no small gain to the government to know the several hitches; each small, but cumulative.

"In my estimation, therefore, the matter stands thus: In the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke—than whom I know no sounder authority, because while non-professional he has been for a generation a most accurate observer and appreciative student of military and naval matters—the United States Navy now stands second in power only to that of Great Britain; but it is not strong enough to be divided between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Both are part of a common country; both therefore equally entitled to defense. It follows inevitably that the fleet should be always ready, not only in formulated plan, but by acquired experience, to proceed with the utmost rapidity—according to the definition of mobility before suggested—from one coast to the other, as needed. That facility obtained, both coasts are defended in a military sense. By this I do not mean that an enemy may not do some flying injury—serious injury—but that no large operation against the coasts of the United States can prosper unless the enemy command the sea; and that he cannot do, to any effect, if within three months a superior United States force can appear. Rojstvensky took longer; but could he have smashed Togo, as Togo did him, what would have been the situation of Japan, for all the successes of the preceding fourteen months? Evidently, however, the shorter the transit from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the greater will be the power of the fleet for good; just as it would have been better if Rojstvensky—assuming his success—had come before Port Arthur fell, or, better still, before its fleet was destroyed. Such mobility can be acquired only by a familiarity with the ground, and with the methods to be followed, such as Nelson by personal experience had of the Mediterranean and of the West Indies; of the facilities they offered, and the obstacles they presented. Such knowledge is experimental, gained only by practice. It is demonstrable, therefore, that the proposed voyage is in the highest degree practical; not only advisable, but imperative. Nor should it be a single spasm of action, but a recurrent procedure; for admirals and captains go and come, and their individual experience with them. Why not annual? The Pacific is as good a drill ground as the Atlantic."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Second Lieut. Edward P. Roelker, U.S.M.C., attached to the marine barracks, has been dismissed from the Navy for drunkenness at signal drill. President Roosevelt and Secretary Metcalf have approved the findings of the court-martial. He entered the Marine Corps March 14, 1907, being appointed from Washington, D.C.

The U.S.S. battleship Idaho completed her standardization run over the trial course off the Delaware Breakwater Dec. 11, and the rest of the day was devoted to adjusting compasses. The Idaho began on Dec. 12 the speed and endurance trial for twenty-four hours, twelve hours' run to sea and twelve hours' return. The vessel after the trial will proceed to Philadelphia.

The officers of the second torpedo flotilla were entertained the evening of Dec. 9 by the officers of the Porto Rican regiment at a ball in the barracks at San Juan, Porto Rico. The flotilla left San Juan Thursday, Dec. 12, for Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Mr. Simon Lake, the inventor of the submarine bearing his name, was advised by cable the past week of the successful launching of the first of four five hundred-ton submersible boats, which are being built for the Russian government at St. Petersburg. The engines and fittings for all these boats are to be made in Baltimore and shipped and installed in the government yards at St. Petersburg. The first boat, which has now been launched, is to be given perhaps the most severe acceptance test ever given a submarine. She is to be sent under her own power from the Baltic to Sebastopol.

The second flotilla of torpedobase destroyers did some fine wireless work on the run to San Juan. For a distance of thirteen miles out of Norfolk they were able to communicate with the Norfolk Navy Yard by wireless telephone, and, when one day out from San Juan, the fact of the death of a seaman was wired back to the yard,

The anxiety because of the possibility that the flotilla had suffered some mishap in the recent storm was at once relieved when the wireless message came.

The crew of the battleship Virginia has received a handsome gift from Mrs. Taylor Ellison, of Richmond, in the shape of a reflectoscope and moving picture machine. It will be used on the long voyage to the Pacific to entertain those on board, and Chaplain Stevenson will make use of it to illustrate several lectures. There were over 3,000 feet of picture films with the machine, representing a fine selection of photographs of moving events.

The second torpedo flotilla, under Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, en route to the Pacific, arrived at San Juan, Dec. 7, from Hampton Roads, Dec. 2. The vessels cruised at a speed of ten and a half knots an hour. Favorable weather was encountered. J. T. Robinson, a fireman on the Hull, died Thursday morning, Dec. 5, and was buried at sea with the usual ceremony. The general health of the crews is good. Two men were sent to hospital in San Juan. The flotilla took on coal and provisions at San Juan and gave the crews recreation on shore, and sailed for Trinidad on the morning of Dec. 12.

Midshipman Earl Pritchard, of Indianapolis, was dropped from the United States Navy "for the good of the Service" on Dec. 6. The decision was reached after the officials of the Navy Department and President Roosevelt had gone thoroughly into the matter. The papers in the case were not allowed to go on the files of the Naval Academy, as it involved a scandal in which a lady's name would appear.

Officers of the U.S.S. Vermont have issued a general challenge to the officers of the other battleships of the Atlantic Fleet for a twelve-oared race. If the challenge is accepted and arrangements can be made the race will be held on Saturday morning, Dec. 14.

A schedule of dual fencing meets during the coming season, to take place at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, is announced. They will begin with a match with Cornell Saturday, Feb. 8. Middies will meet teams of Yale and Columbia Saturdays, Feb. 15 and 22. The date for the intercollegiate fencing match at New York has not been set yet, but Captain Burdick, of the Navy team, will go to New York in January to arrange for the middies' entrance.

Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, has requested the Secretary of the Navy to send the North Carolina to Cape Lookout to receive the state's gift of the silver service.

Senator Flint, of California, is making effort to have Rear Admiral Evans make a stop at San Pedro, Santa Monica Bay, and at Redondo Beach, all near Los Angeles, instead of at but one of these places, as the Admiral has already promised to do. All Pacific coast senators and congressmen are asking the Navy Department to send the Battleship Fleet to all cities on the coast.

With a view to the ultimate establishment of a large coaling station on the Gulf of Mexico, the government has started in to improve the Black river, which affords the only practicable outlet for the coal of the Black Warrior coal fields of Alabama. A contract was let this week to the Dravo Construction Company to construct the locks, which will be the last and most important work in making the river navigable to its mouth, a distance of 300 miles. The cost of the locks will be \$700,000, and they will secure a 9-foot stage of water.

LATE MAILING FOR ADMIRAL EVANS'S FLEET.

The Postmaster of New York has added another and valuable facility to the new arrangements which he has made in regard to the quick transmission of mails to and from the Isthmus, which will prove of decided convenience to the battleship fleet when it shall have reached the Pacific coast of South America. A postoffice clerk has been detailed for duty at the Panama steamship pier at the foot of West 27th street, New York. He will be there an hour and a half before the advertised sailing time of the ships and will receive mail up to ten minutes before the ship sails. No extra charge will be made on mail matter posted at the pier. Taken in connection with the establishment of sea postoffices on the steamships this new arrangement should be of great service in securing for people on the Isthmus prompt delivery of all mail matter from the States.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief. 1. The mail address of vessels of the battleship fleet, and of the Yankton, Culgoa, Glacier and Panther, after Dec. 16, will be "care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.," until Feb. 5, 1908, after which it will be "care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal." Mail sent to these addresses must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

2. Express packages must not be sent to the above address. There is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

3. It is expected that a mail will be received at Rio de Janeiro (leaving New York on Jan. 4, 1908), after which no more will be received until the fleet reaches Callao. After reaching Magdalena Bay, it is hoped that a mail will be received about once every ten days, by Pacific Mail S.S. Co. from San Francisco.

Fleet Itinerary.

Arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 9, 1907, leave Dec. 16; arrive Trinidad Dec. 24, leave Dec. 29; arrive Rio de Janeiro Jan. 11, 1908, leave Jan. 21; arrive Punta Arenas Jan. 31, leave Feb. 5; arrive Callao Feb. 18, leave Feb. 28; arrive Magdalena Bay March 14.

First Squadron.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hampton Roads, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Hampton Roads, Va.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Hampton Roads, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander. GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Henry McCrea. At Hampton Roads, Va.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At Hampton Roads, Va.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. John Hubbard. At Hampton Roads, Va.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry), 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At Hampton Roads, Va.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Hampton Roads, Va.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Hampton Roads, Va.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Third Squadron.

Fourth Division.

DESO MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Off Ninety-sixth street, North River, N.Y. city.

Sixth Division.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fleet Itinerary.

Arrive Trinidad December 15, leave December 21; arrive

Puerto Rico December 26, leave December 31; arrive Pernambuco Jan. 5, 1908, leave Jan. 10; arrive Rio de Janeiro Jan. 15, leave Jan. 20; arrive Montevideo Jan. 25, leave Feb. 1; arrive Punta Arenas Feb. 8, leave Feb. 12; arrive Talcahuano Feb. 20, leave Feb. 25; arrive Callao March 4, leave March 9; arrive Panama March 16, leave March 21; arrive Acapulco March 28, leave April 2; arrive Magdalena Bay April 6.

The dates of departure from Magdalena Bay and of arrival at San Francisco are approximate, as they depend upon the completion of target practice at the former place.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Sailed Dec. 12 from San Juan, P.R., for Trinidad.

AEUTHUSA (supplyship). Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Sailed Dec. 11 from Norfolk for Trinidad.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Sailed Dec. 12 from San Juan, P.R., for Trinidad.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Sailed Dec. 12 from San Juan, P.R., for Trinidad.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Frederick. Sailed Dec. 12 from San Juan, P.R., for Trinidad.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Sailed Dec. 12 from San Juan, P.R., for Trinidad.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Sailed Dec. 12 from San Juan, P.R., for Trinidad.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STRIGHAM, T.B. Lieut. William G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DELONG, T.B. Ensign Frank H. Sadler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TINGEY, T.B. Lieut. Harold E. Cook. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Placed in commission Dec. 11.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

THORNTON, T.B. Ensign Charles A. Blakeley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABERDEEN (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. Sailed Dec. 8 from Cavite, P.I., for Guadalupe Islands.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived Dec. 5 at San Diego, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived Dec. 5 at San Diego, Cal.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At La Union, San Salvador.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander. RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Sailed Dec. 8 from Shanghai, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Shanghai, China.

HELEN, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Hankow, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. Sailed Dec. 9 from Cavite, P.I., for Hong Kong, China.

Sixth Division.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shanghai, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. In reserve at the naval station, Subic Bay, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander. CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. Sailed Dec. 8 from Cavite, P.I., for Guadalupe Islands.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark, retired. Sailed Dec. 12 from Bermuda for the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Domaugh. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Vincenzo L. Cottman. Arrived Dec. 8 at San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincenzo L. Cottman. Arrived Dec. 8 at San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

DALE (despatch boat), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Sailed Dec. 11 from Port au Prince, Haiti, from the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HARTFORD, C., 9 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MIANTONOMOH, M. Chief Bttn. Eugene M. Isaacs. At the navy yard, League Island. Has been ordered out of commission.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Dec. 11 at San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PEORIA, Bttn. Harold Olsen. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tug), Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox to command. Being completed at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Has been placed ordered out of commission.

UNCAS (tug). Bttn. August Whittleman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. James A. Campbell. At Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

SPECIAL

PLUNGER. Ensign George C. Pegram. At the navy yard, New York. Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander. Send mail to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. **HIST** (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. **VIPER**. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. **CUTTLEFISH**. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. **TARANTULA**. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Blakely, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

BAGLEY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. **DAVIS**. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. **DAHLGREEN**. Torpedo station, Newport. **FARRAGUT**. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. **FOX**. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila. **FISH HAWK**. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Norfolk, Va.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G, 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTITUTION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C, 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C, 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantnamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at League Island. Nashville, at Boston.

Arayat, at Cavite. New Orleans, at Mare Isl.

Baltimore, at New York. New York, at Boston.

Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal. Nipsic, at Puget Sound.

Boston, at Puget Sound. Oregon, at Puget Sound.

Boxer, at Newport. Parana, at Cavite.

Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H. Pampana, at Cavite.

Celtic, at Boston, Mass. Paul Jones, at Mare Island.

Cincinnati, at Mare Isl. Panay, at Cavite.

Constitution, at Boston. Petrel, at Mare Island.

Columbia, at League Island. Pike, at Mare Island, Cal.

Detroit, at Boston. Princeton, at Puget Sound.

Dixie, at League Island. Raleigh, at Mare Isl.

Eagle, at Norfolk. Ranger, at Cavite.

Elcano, at Cavite. Relief, at Mare Island.

Fortune, at Mare Island. Rowan, at Puget Sound.

Frolic, at Cavite. Restless, at Norfolk.

General Alava, at Cavite. Sander, at Cavite.

Gloster, at Boston. San Francisco, at Norfolk.

Goldborough, at Puget Sd. Siren, at Norfolk.

Grampus, Mare Island, Cal. Solace, at Mare Island.

Hornet, at Norfolk. Stiletto, at Newport.

Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola. Sylvia, at New York.

Katahdin, at League Isl. T. A. M. Craven.

McKee, at Newport. Terror, at League Island.

Machias, at Pensacola. Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Mania, at Mare Island, Cal. Vesuvius, at Boston.

Marblehead, at Mare Island. Vicksburg, at Mare Island.

Mariveles, at Cavite. Wheeling, at Puget Sound.

Massachusetts, at New York. Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.

Mindoro, at Cavite. Wyoming, at Mare Island.

Montgomery, at League Isl. Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Morris, at Newport.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT, G. (New York Nautical Schoolship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. Foot of East 24th street, New York city.

ST. MARY'S (auxiliary to Nautical School ship). At New York city.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city. Inca, Fall River, Mass.

Alert, San Francisco, Cal. Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.

Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Newark, New York city.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Oneida, Washington, D.C.

Dorothea, Chicago, Ill. Pinta, San Diego, Cal.

Elfrieda, New Haven, Conn. Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Puritan, Washington, D.C.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Granite State, New York city. Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio. Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Huntress, at St. Louis. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 11, 1907.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. George B. Ransom, an additional number in grade, to be a captain from Nov. 8, 1907, vice Bowyer, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby to be a commander from July 1, 1907, vice Coffin, retired.

Lieut. Comdr. William B. Fletcher to be a commander from Nov. 18, 1907, vice Eaton, promoted.

Capt. Benjamin P. Middleton to be a chief gunner from Aug. 1, 1907, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Mates Joseph Hill and Silas T. C. Smith, on the retired list, to be mates on the retired list with the rank and pay of the next higher grade, viz., the lowest grade of warrant officers, from June 29, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for appointment and promotion in the Navy and Marine Corps, sent to the Senate on Dec. 3 and 4, and which were given in our issue of Dec. 7, pages 358 and 359, were confirmed on Dec. 10, including the name of Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman, to be commander from July 1, 1907, which was accidentally omitted from the list published.

DEATHS AMONG NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

Delaware Aiken, mess attendant, third class, died Nov. 30, 1907, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Henry Curtis Layton, seaman, died Nov. 29, 1907, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Patrick B. McSweeney, sergt., U.S.M.C., retired, died Nov. 29, 1907, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, New York.

Frank Nikolai Pero, gunner's mate, died Dec. 3, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Connecticut.

Soo Shinagawa, wardroom cook, died Nov. 27, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. California.

Henry Verges, boilermaker, died Dec. 2, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Arizelus.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. W. D. MacDougall detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the Virginia as ordnance officer.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Davison detached duty on Virginia and granted leave until Dec. 31, 1907.

Surg. H. B. Fitts detached duty on Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

A. Surg. J. L. Neilson detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the Buffalo.

Surg. P. Leahy detached duty on Hancock, and when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Gun. S. Danielak to the Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1907.

War. Mach. J. J. Duffy when discharged from treatment at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C., to home and wait orders.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., Commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Shanghai, China, Dec. 5, 1907.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Sellers detached duty on Wilmington; to home.

Asst. Surg. J. Flint detached duty Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I., etc.; to the Wilmington.

DEC. 7.—Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter, retired, detached duty as member of the Lighthouse Board, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C., etc., Dec. 31, 1907; to home.

Capt. A. Marix detached duty as supervisor of naval auxiliaries on the Atlantic coast, headquarters New York, N.Y., etc., Dec. 20, 1907; to duty as member of the Lighthouse Board, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C., etc., Dec. 31, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Bush to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 23, 1907; to the Pennsylvania.

Ensign H. E. Kimmell detached duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Georgia.

Chief Gun. B. E. Staples detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the Ohio.

Chief Gun. A. C. Steinbrenner to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty ordnance department.

Chief Gun. J. J. Hill to the Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Chief Gun. A. Hasler to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1907, duty ordnance department.

Gun. K. J. Egan to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty ordnance department.

War. Mach. W. Heidelberg to duty as assistant to the inspector of engineering material for the Pittsburgh District, headquarters Monhall, Pa.

DEC. 8.—**SUNDAY.**

DEC. 9.—Rear Admiral R. M. Berry detached duty as commander of the navy yard and station, Norfolk, Va., etc., Dec. 17, 1907; to home.

Lieut. H. E. Cook detached duty in command Shubrick when out of commission; to temporary duty in command Tingey.

Midshipman W. C. Nixon detached duty Kentucky; to Tingey.

Midshipman J. F. Connor detached duty Shubrick; to Kentucky.

Surg. F. S. Nash to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. A. J. Toulon to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

War. Mach. W. W. Hoopes to the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., Dec. 27, 1907, duty connection Chester, with view of being ordered to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Capt. R. A. Denig additional duty as inspector of engineering material for the Central Pennsylvania and Western New York Districts, headquarters Harrisburg, Pa.

Capt. A. McCracken detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., Dec. 19, 1907; to duty in command of the West Virginia.

Capt. B. A. Fiske to temporary duty in charge of the navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1907.

Capt. E. B. Barry detached duty in charge of the navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y., etc., Dec. 19, 1907; to duty as supervisor of naval auxiliaries on the Atlantic coast, headquarters room 723, Custom House, New York, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1907.

Capt. J. B. Milton detached duty in command of the West Virginia, Dec. 23, 1907; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. L. D. Miner detached duty as inspector of engineering material, Middle West District, headquarters Shelby, Ohio.

Ensign I. C. Johnson, Jr., additional duty as ordnance officer on Yorktown.

P.A. Surg. R. E. Riggs detached duty on Texas; to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. G. S. Hathaway when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. H. A. Wise, Jr., to the Charleston, Dec. 19, 1907.

Chief Btsn. G. B. Moncrief detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

DEC. 11.—Capt. L. Young additional duty as captain of the yard, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon detached duty Texas when out of commission; to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Med. Dir. H. Wells sick leave extended three months.

Paymr. E. D. Ryan detached duty as pay officer Charles-ton, etc., Dec. 19, 1907; to duty as fleet paymaster U.S. Pacific Fleet and pay officer West Virginia, Dec. 24, 1907.

Paymr. W. J. Little detached duty as fleet paymaster U.S. Pacific Fleet and pay officer West Virginia, etc., Dec. 24, 1907; to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. L. N. Wertemberger, detached duty Texas when out of commission, and continue duty as pay officer Brooklyn.

Chief Btsn. E. M. Isaac detached duty in command Miami-tonom when out of commission; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gun. F. C. Messenger detached duty naval magazine, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Connecticut.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Chief Gun. J. Shannon detached duty Texas; to Louisiana.

Gun. E. Swanson detached duty Holland, etc.; to Alabama.

Gun. W. J. Creelman detached duty naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., etc.; to Vermont.

War. Mach. W. B. Cothran detached duty Texas when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. R. P. Smith appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Texas, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. H. Guilmotte appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Charleston.

Paymr. Clk. W. A. Settle appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Charleston, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. R. M. Thompson appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty fleet clerk U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board Charleston, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. R. Bolles appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as fleet clerk U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board West Virginia, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. O. F. Cato appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty West Virginia, revoked.

DEC. 12.—Surg. C. Biddle on completion of examination for promotion; to home and wait orders.

Surg. J. M. Moore from Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga.

P.A. Surg. C. H. Delany from navy yard, New York; to Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga.

Paymr. W. C. Fite from naval station, New Orleans, settle accounts and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. S. L. Betheron to naval station, New Orleans, Jan. 31, as general storekeeper.

E. L. Cary appointment as paymaster's clerk, duty naval station, New Orleans, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 27.—Second Lieut. R. H. Davis ordered to the U.S.S. Virginia; to report on Dec. 9.

NOV. 29.—First Lieut. E. L. Bigler granted leave from Dec. 1, 1907, to Jan. 4, 1908.

DEC. 2.—Capt. R. C. Berkley detached from the recruiting district of Connecticut and ordered to the U.S.S. Kentucky.

Capt. S. A. W. Patterson detached from the U.S.S.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 10, 1907.

Entertainments galore are on the tapis for members of the midshipmen's football squad, at the Naval Academy, who were victorious in the recent Army and Navy game, and also for the substitutes. On last Saturday afternoon the football warriors were the guests of honor at a reception tendered by Capt. Charles J. Badger, superintendent, and Mrs. Badger. Wednesday afternoon they were entertained at a reception given by Comdr. William S. Benson. At both of these receptions the members of the younger social set of Annapolis and the Academy assisted in receiving.

The first of the winter's series of officers' hops on Wednesday night, Dec. 4, secured a large attendance in spite of the inclement night. Dancing was in the large auditorium of the new Academic Building. Capt. Charles J. Badger and Mrs. Badger received.

Dec. 5 the debut of the daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Frank W. Bartlett was attended by several hundred friends, in which the Navy, a few of the Army and resident circles were represented. Mrs. Bartlett received in the large parlor near the hall entrance and formally introduced her daughter, Miss Marjorie Bartlett, one of this season's debutantes. Mrs. Bartlett wore a handsome gown of white brocade satin with a rare old lace bertha, and ornaments of pearls. Miss Bartlett wore an exquisite gown of white chiffon cloth, with bands of white satin trimmings and red lace yoke. A unique incident of the reception was the fact that the decorations were in green and white, the ices, the candies and the icing of the cakes, the colors of the class of 1906, to which the brother of Miss Bartlett, Midshipman Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., belongs. Assisting Mrs. Bartlett in receiving were Mrs. W. C. P. Muir, Mrs. W. S. Benson, Mrs. J. A. Hoogewerff, Miss Elizabeth Badger, Miss May Benson, the daughters of the Governor and Mrs. Warfield, Miss Mary Tilghman, daughter of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Oswald Tilghman, Miss Louise Terry, Miss Ethel Cowie of the Academy, Miss Cornelia Baird, Miss Rae Thompson, Miss Karmann, Miss Burton Starr, Miss Margaret Hall, Miss Elizabeth Randall, Miss Grace Howard, Miss Margaret Bryan, Misses Charlotte and Laura Steele and Miss Helen Brewer, of Annapolis.

A son was born recently to Mrs. Jeannette Marion Brooks, wife of Mr. Ernest Brooks, of New York, and the daughter of Professor Henri Marion.

Prof. J. A. Wilmer and Mrs. Wilmer and family, who have been spending the autumn in Virginia, have returned home and are occupying their house, corner Franklin and Cathedral streets.

The basketball squad is in regular practice at the armory, and next Saturday will open the season with a game with the Corcoran Cadets of Washington. The new gymnasium, it is expected, will be finished Jan. 1, when the midshipmen will have a fine place, not only for gymnastic work, but will at last secure a good apartment for balls. The floor of the armory had to be waxed for dancing, and, when the midshipmen were drilling and had to make sudden halts, at command, they would be thrown so violently off their feet, that the officers were compelled to put a veto on its further use for dancing.

A hop in the series of those given by the midshipmen of the Naval Academy was held in the armory Saturday night. Mrs. Muir, wife of Commander Muir, received with Midshipman R. C. Sandley, first class.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 5, 1907.

Thanksgiving saw a number of the people of the yard entertaining house guests, but everything was most informal, and the fancy dress ball which was to have been given the evening previous was sadly missed. When the postponement was announced it was believed that it would be possible to have it at least during the coming holidays, but there is no definite news yet as to the probable whereabouts of the ships of the fleet during Christmas week, and as the dance was to be largely complimentary to the officers of the squadrons, plans are still very vague.

On Friday, Nov. 29, the West Virginia and Colorado came up from San Francisco bay and anchored off the lighthouse. While they are, of course, too far distant to permit of very extensive visiting, there has been sufficient to make things pleasant. Mrs. John T. Myers is spending some time with her mother, Madam Cutts. When the ships went south Mrs. Myers followed them down the coast, returning only when the West Virginia, to which Major Myers is attached as fleet officer, came up to the yard. Paymaster George Brown, Jr., and his wife, who is a daughter of Admiral Miller, are visiting at the yard during the time the ships are here, and are guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood. Since coming from Annapolis a few months ago they have been guests at the Miller home, in Berkeley, where their small daughter is now staying with her grandparents. Much entertaining in an informal way has been done for them during the past week, including a card party at which Mrs. Underwood was the hostess, and a bridge party by Mrs. Samuel L. Graham.

Mrs. Richard H. Jackson, wife of Lieut. Commander Jackson, of the Colorado, nee Miss Kate Simpson, has taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent, in Vallejo. Mrs. Charles W. Ray was a card hostess on Saturday afternoon last, entertaining a number of the ladies of the yard. A delightful hour was spent. Much regret is being expressed in San Francisco and vicinity over the departure of Capt. Clarence Conner, who sailed this week for Manila. He has been very popular while stationed at the Presidio. Capt. G. S. Turner, who arrived from Jefferson Barracks, is at present a guest of Lieut. G. E. Turner, at the Presidio. Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., has returned to San Francisco, after a month's leave, during which he visited Jefferson Barracks, where his father, Col. R. K. Evans, is in command. He also visited in St. Louis and Washington during his absence.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward E. Capchart, of Yerba Buena, have as their guest at the naval station the former's sister, Mrs. John Robinson, of St. Louis, who will pay them an extended visit. Much entertaining will be done in her honor. Mrs. Henry Butters and Miss Marie Butters, the latter the fiancée of Midshipman Victor Metcalf, left on Sunday last for San Diego, where they will spend a week or two during the time that the Charleston, Midshipman Metcalf's ship, is at that port. Miss Butters is among the most widely entertained society girls of Oakland, and many affairs will be given in her honor during the time that she is in Southern California. Major J. Lockett, who is in San Francisco, en route to Fort Meade, is a guest at the Grand Central in that city. Mrs. Leonard S. Hughes entertained a number of friends at her quarters at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, on Monday evening, the affair being among the most enjoyable recently given at that post. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd have sent out invitations for a large card party for Saturday evening, Dec. 7. A number of the officers and ladies of the yard have received cards.

Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, for three years past head of the equipment department at Mare Island, was relieved by Lieut. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead during the week, and will sail for the Philippines on Tuesday next. He has been assigned to the Cavite Naval Station for duty. Mrs. Gearing and their family have decided to go to the Orient, and will probably sail in January. In the meantime they may remain here.

Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Captain Wheeler, Art. Corps, who is now on special duty at Alcatraz Island, is visiting relatives in Oakland. Capt. and Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough, who have just returned from the Philippines, have taken a house in San Francisco and will remain there for the winter. Capt. E. J. Dorn, the newly appointed governor of Guam, spent a few days in San Francisco en route to that distant port, for which he sailed to-day. Capt. and Mrs. Orrin Wolfe, of Fort McDowell, have been entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. Ripley, of the 22d Inf., at their attractive quarters for the past week. Among the well known Service people who sailed for the Philippines on to-day's transport were Capt. Lawrence D. Cabel and

Capt. Henry H. Rutherford. Surg. W. A. Duncan has left for Washington, D.C.

Major and Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston sailed to-day for Manila, after having spent several days in San Francisco en route from Fort Clark, Texas. The former was stationed in San Francisco during the time of the fire and was prominent in the relief work at that time. A dinner in his honor had been arranged by the camp commanders now in and around San Francisco, but the plan had to be abandoned as Major Gaston was far from well. Lieut. David Roscoe, who has recently been at the General Hospital in San Francisco under treatment, returned to Los Angeles only long enough to permit of his settling his accounts in connection with the recruiting office, and then sailed for the Philippines with his regiment Dec. 5. Ensign R. B. Coffey, U.S.N., is spending a few days in San Francisco at the Hotel Majestic.

The management of the Van Ness theater in San Francisco, has extended an invitation to the officers of all the Army posts about the city and their families to attend the performance on Tuesday evening.

The collier Saturn left the yard to-day heavily loaded with coal and supplies for the ships of Rear Admiral Swinburne's squadron, now lying at San Diego. The vessels of Rear Admiral Dayton's squadron, which have been lying off the light-house for the past week, are expected to drop down to the lower bay to-morrow, when their places will at once be taken by the other two vessels under his command. The cruisers St. Louis and Milwaukee are expected to arrive at the yard on Monday or Tuesday next for repairs.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 9, 1907.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. George S. Young for a reception on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 10, at her home on Riverside. Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield and baby left Sunday for their home in Chicago, Ill., after a visit of several weeks with Mrs. Warfield's parents.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Austin, who have just returned from a tour of Japan and Europe, are the guests of Mrs. Austin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Atwood. Chaplain Bernard Kelly, retired, now living in Ottawa, Kas., was the guest during the past week of Colonel Loughborough. Lieut. Robert Sterritt, 9th Cav., left Saturday for Fort Wingate, Ariz. He will spend several weeks there visiting friends and relatives before sailing from San Francisco to join his troop at Batangas.

An approaching marriage of interest will be that of Miss Bernice Leach, youngest daughter of Prof. and Mrs. N. B. Leach, of the Leavenworth Business College, and Lieut. Everett D. Barlow, 13th Inf. The marriage will be celebrated on Dec. 21 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leach, on High street.

Tuesday was Masonic day at the garrison, and as a result of the visit to that body of Masons by the most worshipful Grand Master Edward W. Wellington, there were assembled at the new hall more than 200 members. At 3 o'clock Troop I, 13th Cav., gave an exhibition of all kinds of fancy riding at the riding hall. The officers who accompanied the grand master were Past Grand Master Bestor G. Brown and Grand Senior Warden F. Washburn. During the Grand Master's visit here he was entertained by Gen. Charles B. Hall. Mr. Brown was the guest of Capt. E. E. Booth and Mr. Washburn was entertained by Capt. Herbert A. White. The officers left Wednesday for White Cloud, Kas.

Among the new officers here who have taken quarters are: Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th Inf., Schofield Hall; Capt. George E. Mitchell, 13th Cav., 19-B, Summer Place; Lieut. John S. Chambers, 13th Inf., 19-A, Summer Place; Lieut. Rhene Jackson, 12th Inf., 19-A, Summer Place; Lieut. E. H. Tarburton, 13th Inf., Otis Hall, 4-C; Lieut. F. R. de Funis, 11th Inf., 3-C, Root Hall; Lieut. T. L. Brewer, 21st Inf., 4-D, Root Hall; Lieut. Chase Dosier, 21st Inf., 173-B, Riverside avenue; Lieut. George B. Ball, 21st Inf., 173-B, Riverside avenue.

Major Edward A. Millar, 5th Regt., Field Art., has arrived from a three months' trip through Europe. Lieut. Alden H. Smith, 23d Inf., arrived at the post Tuesday to take the examination for promotion.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. King for the marriage of their daughter, Harriett Laurens, to Capt. Campbell King, U.S.A., on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, at St. Michael's church, Charleston, S.C. Captain King is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. Hubert A. White was the charming hostess at a tea Wednesday afternoon, given in compliment to her mother, Mrs. Becket, of Iowa. About 150 guests were present. Quantities of yellow chrysanthemums and ferns made the hall and parlors very attractive. Punch was served in an alcove in the reception hall by Mrs. L. S. Morey. In the dining room, where an elaborate tea was served, the decorations were pink and white. Mrs. E. E. Booth served salad at one end of the table, while Mrs. G. F. Baitz served coffee at the other. Others assisting in the dining room were Misses Fuller, Miss Baird, Miss Gallbraith, of Omaha, Neb., and Miss Lucia Hunting, of the city.

Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., entertained a number of guests at bridge at his quarters on Scott Avenue Thursday evening. Major Frederick Perkins, 13th Inf., and Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf., have been detailed as fire marshal and assistant fire marshal, relieving Major Charles Taylor and Lieut. William L. Lowe. Lieut. Gilbert E. Humphrey has been made assistant to the officer in charge of the post gymnasium.

Dr. Lyman B. Sperry, the noted writer and entertainer, spoke to a large audience at the Y.M.C.A. building Wednesday night, his subject being "As a man thinketh," illustrated by one hundred stereopticon views. Thursday night the subject was "Yellowstone Park," after which a supper was served in his honor. The bowling league, which was recently organized, under the supervision of the secretary, is giving some good sport.

Major D. H. Boughton gave a dinner in compliment to the officers who were here attending the Masonic meeting. Among those present were: Mr. E. W. Wellington, Mr. F. Washburn, Mr. Brown, Gen. Charles B. Hall, Chaplain John T. Axton, Chaplain H. Percy Silver and Lieut. Col. H. C. Bowen.

At a meeting of the officers at the post held Friday afternoon, members for the post association were chosen for 1907-8 as follows: Capt. E. E. Booth, Capt. Peyton G. Clark, Capt. John McClintock, Lieut. A. H. Carter, Lieut. J. S. Chambers, Lieut. Roger D. Black and Lieut. W. L. Patterson.

Miss Lottie Fuller, who is attending the Kansas State University at Lawrence, will come home Dec. 20 to spend the Christmas vacation. Miss Polly Young, daughter of Col. and Mrs. G. S. Young, will spend the holidays here. Mrs. C. B. Humphrey will leave this week for an extended visit with relatives in Plainfield, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lacey will spend the Christmas holidays with relatives in Detroit, Mich. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Alfred Moss are entertaining their sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Withers, of Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and little daughter, Myra, will arrive this week from Washington, D.C., to be the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpke. Mrs. Rivers is en route to join Captain Rivers, who is with his regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn. Capt. C. B. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey entertained informally at dinner Thursday evening, Col. and Mrs. George S. Young and Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Hanna. Mrs. Block will leave about Jan. 1 for San Francisco to join Lieut. C. C. Block, U.S.N.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roger D. Black gave a most delightful supper Friday night. Among the guests were the following: Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Bond, Lieut. J. H. Earle, Lieut. H. A. Finch, Lieut. J. A. Holabird, Lieut. R. P. Howell, Jr., Lieut. G. E. Humphrey, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Loring, Capt. and Mrs. Michael J. McDonough, Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Raymond, Lieut. and Mrs. C. O. Sherrill, Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Slattery, Lieut. D. I. Sultan, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Woodruff, Miss Patterson, of Omaha, Neb., and Miss Edna Brewster, of the city.

The following enjoyed a theater party Wednesday evening to "The Bishop's Carriage" at the Crawford Grand: Miss Galbraith of Omaha, Nebr., Miss Clements of Fort Riley, Kas., Miss Watson of Ohio, Miss Curtis of Omaha, Nebr., and Captains Carr, Herron, Allison, Lieutenants Fitch, Patterson and

Refreshing
Healthful
Pure
Apollinaris
"The
Queen of
Table Waters"

Locke. The party were chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Wildman, and the theater was followed by a supper.

Mrs. J. Alfred Moss gave a most charming card party for her guest, Mrs. Elizabeth Withers, of Toledo, Ohio. Five hundred was played from ten tables, and handsome prizes were given to Mrs. Block, Mrs. H. A. Smith and Miss Gertrude Hall. A course luncheon was served at the close of the games.

Miss Curtis, of Omaha, Nebr., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Wildman.

Mrs. Robert Sterritt of the 9th Cavalry is visiting her father, Lieut. Col. George K. Hunter, 5th Cav., at Fort Winnebago, N.M.

Miss Galbraith, daughter of Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, left Saturday for her home in Omaha, Nebr., after a visit of several days with Major and Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman.

Plans are being made for a large Christmas tree for all the children of the garrison. The Misses Hall, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Dade are the committee that are in touch with Santa Claus and will arrange the details of his visit, while Mrs. Dentler, Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. Van Duyne, Mrs. Saltzman and Miss Goodfellow are arranging the children's part of the exercises.

A "bridge" tournament is being organized among the officers and ladies of the post to be played during the winter. Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., has been appointed regimental quartermaster. Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf., is here from Fort Riley, Kans.

The officers of the Army School of the Line have sent out invitations to a smoker to be given in the near future.

The new addition to the north wing of the hospital is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1907.

The 2d Battalion, 23d Inf., under the command of Captain Schley, returned from Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, on Monday evening, Dec. 2. The headquarters and 1st Battalion arrived Tuesday morning, Dec. 3. Every one was glad to get back even if the stay will be only for a few weeks. The officers returning were Colonel Reade, Captains Seay, Schley and Drum. Lieutenants Noble, Young, Turner, Brewer, Stevens, Brabson, Miller, F. C., Clarke, Claggett, and MacMillan. Lieutenant Grinstead was at the post, where he has been for some months on special duty constructing a rifle range.

Co. D, 5th Inf., will remain here until the arrival of the 24th Infantry. Lieutenant Endicott is the only officer on duty with it. Lieutenant Drury, 9th Inf., will continue on duty here as quartermaster.

The long looked for electric lights of a year ago are still in the future. They are expected to be in operation by the first of the year.

During our absence quite a number of improvements have been made in the post, the most important one being that the old barracks on the north side of the old post have been completely torn down and carried away. This adds much to the beauty of the post.

Capt. R. R. Stevens and Lieut. H. S. Adams are away at Fort Leavenworth taking their examinations for promotion. Major C. E. Woodruff, of the Medical Department, who came with the 1st Battalion from Camp Capt. John Smith, returned the day of its arrival. Lieutenants Claggett and MacMillan, after witnessing the Army and Navy game, joined the regiment while en route here. Lieut. C. A. Thusis returned on the sixth, after spending a month's leave at his home.

Mrs. Schley, wife of Capt. T. F. Schley, and Mrs. Drum, wife of Capt. H. A. Drum, returned on the seventh. Mrs. Claggett and Miss Claggett, mother and sister respectively of Lieut. H. B. Claggett, returned on the 3d.

Lieut. F. M. Stevens expects to leave shortly for his home in Georgia, where he will enter the bond of matrimony. Lieutenants Young, Brabson and MacMillan expect to live in quarters No. 1 as soon as it is ready for occupancy. Lieutenants Noble and Clarke are living together in No. 10. The brick row is almost deserted; out of the ten houses only four are occupied. Lieut. C. J. Nelson, who is on duty here pending the arrival of his regiment, left for Fort Ontario on the 6th. He expects to return shortly with Mrs. Nelson and their two children.

A meeting of the 23d Infantry mess was held in the mess rooms on the evening of the 6th. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Secretary and treasurer, Capt. H. L. Laubach; members of the board of governors, Captains Hagadorn and Drum and Lieutenant Quackenbush.

The examination in Army Regulations in the garrison school occurred on the 5th. The officers taking it were Lieutenants Claggett and MacMillan.

Fire call suddenly aroused the post yesterday morning about eleven. It turned out to be a fire drill, the imaginary fire being in the quartermaster stables. Lieut. G. V. S. Quackenbush arrived to-day, after spending a fifteen day leave at his home.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 7, 1907.

The three battalion of the 1st Cavalry, stationed in Eastern Texas, passed through El Paso last Sunday morning on their way to San Francisco to sail for the Philippines. The regiment was under command of Lieut. Col. Edward J. McCloud. Many of the officers and soldiers of the 19th Infantry were at the depot to see their friends, as were also many citizens from El Paso. After a few hours' stop in which the men were allowed to get off the train they went on their way.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., who have been visiting in New York and other eastern cities, returned to the post this week. Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., arrived in El Paso last week and will make a short visit to Mrs. Laubach's mother, Mrs. Flora Hague. Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, 19th Inf., who has been on leave for several months, returned to the garrison last week.

Mrs. Anson Mills, wife of Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, with her niece, Miss Kline, returned to El Paso this week from

a pleasant visit of several weeks to Mexico City, where they were the guests of Ambassador Thompson and family. Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, who has just been promoted to the 19th Infantry, from the 9th Infantry, has been ordered to take station here. Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., did not accompany his regiment to the Philippines as he will serve out his tour of recruiting officer in El Paso, where he has been on duty for a little more than a year.

A large reception, followed by dancing, will be given complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston in place of the usual monthly hop.

The news of the death of Mrs. Robert H. R. Loughborough, wife of Colonel Loughborough, U.S.A., was received here with much sorrow by their friends in El Paso, where they were well known during their stay at this post.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 11, 1907.

Col. George F. E. Harrison returned to the post on Saturday, after a short trip to Washington. Miss Elise Weaver, daughter of Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, C.A.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Grant Shartle. Miss Elizabeth Shirley, of Louisville, Ky., is spending the week with Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick H. Smith.

Quite a large number of people from the post went up to Philadelphia Friday night to attend the Army-Navy game. Among those who went were: Major and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Capt. William Penn, Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, Capt. Benjamin Koehler, Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Lieutenants Clarke, Niles, Greene, Booth and Bergin.

Miss Annabel Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., arrived on Friday to spend a week with Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick H. Smith. Lieut. Ernest D. Peek, C.E., is at the post on temporary duty. Miss Van Eman, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Leroy Bartlett. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Bartlett gave a charming tea to the young ladies and bachelors of the post. Among those present were: Miss Ruth Ridgway, Miss Anne Gifford, the Misses Goodwin, Miss Cornelia Truxton, Miss Elise Weaver, Lieutenants Porter, Booth, Rutherford, Bergin, Niles, Gibson, Wiggin and Osborne. The Misses Goodwin, daughters of the late Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten.

Mrs. Robley D. Evans and her daughter, Mrs. Marsh, arrived on Monday, and are staying at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Southerland, wife of Captain Southerland, U.S.N., and her two daughters, are guests at the Chamberlin.

Mrs. Frederick H. Smith gave a charming afternoon tea on Tuesday in honor of her house guests, Miss Shirley and Miss Hughes. Those present were: Miss Ruth Ridgway, Miss Anne Gifford, the Misses Goodwin, Miss Cornelia Truxton, the Misses Booker, Miss Van Eman, Lieutenant Thompson, Captain Miller, Captain Ragan, Lieutenants Clark, Bergin, Rose, Booth, Rutherford, Cran, Gibson, Guthrie, Mrs. Charles K. Mallory is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall. Lieut. and Mrs. Couden, who have been spending some time at the post during Lieutenant Couden's examination for promotion, left last week for their station at Fort Wadsworth.

Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis entertained the Five Hundred Club on Monday afternoon. The club prizes a beautiful pottery jardiniere, was awarded to Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, and the guests' prize, a leather memorandum pad, was awarded to Mrs. Ralph Herring.

In honor of the officers of the visiting fleet, there is an informal hop at the Chamberlin every night this week.

Quite a large fire broke out this week and almost destroyed one of the engineer store houses. The fire is supposed to have started by the explosion of some gasoline, and the quantity of paint stored in the building made it almost impossible to control the fire.

Mrs. Henry H. Scott has been quite ill this week, but is getting better now. Lieut. Marcellus Thompson spent a few days in Washington this week.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Dec. 6, 1907.

Telegraphic orders were received on Dec. 13 for the battalion of the 22d to leave at 7 a.m., full field equipment, for Goldfield, Nevada, to preserve order during labor troubles. After only three hours for preparation, Companies E, F, G, H, of the 22d Inf., under command of Capt. Laurence A. Curtis, marched out and took train for Nevada. Officers with the battalion besides Captain Curtis are: 1st Lieut. James A. Goodale, commanding Co. H; 1st Lieut. Solomon B. West, battalion adjt.; 1st Lieut. Harry Graham, commanding Co. G; 2d Lieut. J. J. Burleigh; 2d Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, commanding Co. E, and 2d Lieut. Thominson, battalion Q.M.

From the battalion of the 20th, stationed at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., comes the news that Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp has been appointed battalion adjutant, to succeed Lieut. J. K. Parsons, whose term of duty in that capacity recently expired. Lieutenant Parsons has been ordered up for examination for promotion, after which he will avail himself of a two months' leave, which he will spend with Mrs. Parsons at the home of her parents in Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, of San Francisco, was a weekend visitor at the home of Major and Mrs. McIver. Miss Harriett Stafford, of San Diego, Cal., daughter of Major Stafford, formerly of the 20th, arrived in the post Tuesday morning, where she will remain for some time the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John L. DeWitt. Captain Graves is about again, after a brief illness which kept him in doors for several days. Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, who has been granted a two months' leave, left Wednesday morning for an eastern trip.

Mrs. C. C. Smith entertained her card club Wednesday afternoon, five hundred being the chosen game, at which Mrs. DeWitt was victorious, winning a lovely net waist pattern. Despite the very inclement weather, several braved the elements and were present, among whom were: Mrs. Ramm, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Mount and Mrs. Van Poole.

Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, C.A., was a Thanksgiving guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen. Mrs. W. B. Graham was confined to the house several days last week with a painfully sprained ankle. Miss Edith Farrell, who was the guest of her cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, for a few days, left Thursday morning for her home. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips returned Saturday from a short visit at Fort Mason, Cal. Miss Whitfield, guest of Miss Davison, left last week for her home at Fort McDowell, after a delightful two weeks' visit.

The usual weekly meetings of the Bridge Club, which are always so much enjoyed, have been suspended during December, owing to the abundance of Christmas tree work on hand, and to the frequent rehearsals of the minstrel troupe. The minstrels will be presented sometime between Christmas and New Years.

Mrs. Johnson was hostess Saturday afternoon at an informal bridge party at which the prizes, dainty Japanese tea cups and saucers, were won by Mrs. Smedberg, Mrs. Hollenbeck and Mrs. Henry. Among those invited were: Mrs. Smedberg, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Stritzinger, Mrs. Van Poole, Miss Farrell, Mrs. Henry, of Monterey, and Mrs. Hollenbeck, Mrs. Eckhardt and Miss Eckhardt, of Pacific Grove. Mrs. Kinzie, mother of Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, is recovering from a recent attack of grippe.

On Dec. 5 Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th Inf., resigned his commission as an officer in the United States Army, which resignation he tendered to accept a lucrative position with the Standard Oil Company. Since 1899 Lieutenant Wilson had been connected with the 20th, in which regiment both he and Mrs. Wilson have a host of warm friends, who sincerely regret losing them. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Mrs. E. B. Pardee, and a sister of Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf.

Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 22d Inf., who, with Mrs. Dalton, has been stationed at the Presidio with the battalion of the 22d Infantry, was successful in effecting a transfer to the 20th through the vacancy left by Lieutenant Wilson's resignation, and just as the 22d are sorry to lose them, so the

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20th feel themselves fortunate in having him in their midst. Capt. William F. Creary, 8th Inf., arrived in the post Thursday, and has taken the quarters recently vacated by Lieutenant Wilson. He comes here for assignment to duty pending the arrival of his regiment in this country, when one battalion will take station here, relieving the battalion of the 22d, under orders for Alaska.

A merry party of picnickers enjoyed a day at Point Lobos last week, going out in the morning with their lunches which they ate under the trees on the bluffs overlooking the bay, and returning towards evening. Among those who composed the party were: Mrs. McCaskey, of Pacific Grove; Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Estes and Mrs. Smith.

Several of the post ladies were guests of Mrs. Switzer, of Pacific Grove, at a most delightful thimble party last week. Those who attended included Mrs. Moon, Miss Moon, Mrs. Ahrends, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Van Poole.

FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., Dec. 11, 1907.

Four evenings this week have found small congenial parties at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Phillips. The hearty welcome always accorded by the Post Commander and his most charming wife and daughter makes their house a popular rendezvous for a large circle of friends. Capt. and Mrs. Monroe entertained at dinner on Monday. Mrs. Brinton, sr., Capt. and Mrs. Farr and Lieut. and Mrs. Brinton, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Gray and several guests from Portland. Following a phonograph concert of some of the latest popular music, Captain Monroe's phonograph repertoire is unusually large and well selected.

Tuesday held out ideal conditions for skating, and the ice pond was thronged with a merry crowd. Captain Carson, from Fort Leavenworth, was present, and by request gave an exhibition of fancy skating and jumping such as has never been equaled here before. A scheme is on foot to have an illumination and skating dance at an early date, and possibly a small ice carnival later on.

Chaplain and Mrs. Newsom entertained Capt. and Mrs. Monroe and Lieut. and Mrs. Brinton and Lieutenant Brinton's mother at dinner on Wednesday evening, and the Farris, Grays and Coeheus on Friday evening. A dinner at the Chaplin's is always delightful to anticipate, and their genuine southern hospitality keeps one enraptured from the time of entering their door till leaving.

The event of the week was the regular meeting of the Bridge Club at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Morse on Thursday evening. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Brinton, sr., Capt. and Mrs. Proctor, Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Coeheu, Lieut. and Mrs. Brinton, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Gray and several guests from Portland. The prize, a beautiful silver bon-bon dish, was won by Mrs. Monroe. Delicious refreshments of salads and ices were served.

On Saturday a luncheon and bridge party was given by Miss Hay, of Portland, to the ladies of the district. Those present from the Portland harbor posts were: Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Huse, Mrs. Farr, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Coeheu, Mrs. Brinton, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Morse and Miss Phillips. The prize, a large bunch of American beauty roses, was awarded to Mrs. Coeheu. On Monday evening the Y.M.C.A. debating society discussed the question of why there are fewer deserters at large posts than at small ones. The question was warmly discussed by both sides. A sewing circle is being organized among the ladies of the post, and it is hoped that the meeting will be as interesting to the ladies participating as they will be disastrous to those not participating.

It is understood that orders assigning quarters to Dr. and Mrs. Whitcomb have been received at the post. The officers and ladies are unanimous in hoping that Mrs. Whitcomb and her small son will again spend the summer here. The Chaplin's collection for the children's Christmas tree is attaining large proportions. Everyone seems to be vying with everyone else as to who can do the most for the children.

Capt. and Mrs. Brown, of Fort Williams, spent Sunday at the post. Capt. and Mrs. Brown have recently returned from a

G. G. Child, Ph.D., in "Old Penn.":

"The greater part of the book has to do with the Army and Army life—more particularly the life, as Mr. Garrett went through it, of the private amid the hardships of tropic campaigning. Those of the incidents of service—guard duty in the tropic night, the falling of the Philippine twilight, the hike through the pouring tropic rains over the soaking paddies, mail-day, and letters from home—give sharp and graphic glimpses of the soldier's duty, trying enough to body and soul in idleness or in action, against its background of tropic sky and sea, the fever that eats into him, the bemoan that drives him mad, the loathing that comes over him of tropic sights and sounds, the ever-recurring homesickness. These are realized and vividly realized."

"These poems are the result of an authentic personal experience. Mr. Garrett has made us enter into and become possessors with him of that experience. No one will need to be told that Mr. Garrett is the disciple of Mr. Kipling. It is, however, a discipleship, not a servitude. It is curious that with such devotion to a master's methods, he does still succeed in maintaining his individuality and in making it felt."

The Philadelphia Record:

"He has a happy knack of making vivid word-pictures; when he describes something of a battle it all seems clear before our vision; when he tells of camp life, the tented fields are there, and the men, and their tasks. When he draws portraits such as those of 'The Old Sergeant,' 'The ex-Soldier' and 'The Rookie' these men stand strong and life-like before us."

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kans., Dec. 8, 1907.

The remains of John Ryan, who was discharged several years ago from the Philippine Constabulary, while a lieutenant, on account of disability, and who died at Fort Bayard, N.M., arrived yesterday and will be interred this afternoon at the post cemetery with military honors. The deceased entered the Cavalry service, and in 1899 was appointed a lieutenant in the 40th U.S. Volunteers, Inf., from first sergeant, 2d Cav. When the Volunteers were disbanded he was appointed a lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary.

Miss Eva G. Myers, sister of 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, 6th F.A., and Carlos De Garmendia of Tuscarora, Md., were married Friday morning at eleven o'clock in the post chapel by Chaplain Murphy, 7th Cav. The ceremony was a simple one and was witnessed by the immediate relatives of the bride, Mrs. John E. Stevens, wife of Captain Stevens of Fort Leavenworth, and Miss Mary C. Myers, both sisters, and 1st Lieut. J. E. Myers. The bride was attired in a brown traveling suit. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the quarters of Lieutenant Myers, after which the newly married couple left on the noon train for Tuscarora, Md., where they will make their home.

First Lieut. James W. Riley, 6th F.A., has been detailed as instructor in the Garrison School course on the Manual of Guard Duty. Second Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav., left the post on Dec. 1 for his home at Orange, N.J., on a ten days' leave, in answer to a telegram notifying him of his father's death. Capt. Louis H. Bash, Comsyo., U.S.A., left last week for San Antonio, Texas, where he has been assigned to duty as chief commissary of the Department of Texas.

A board of officers, Capt. W. S. McNair, Q.M., Capt. C. R. Lloyd, battalion adjutant, and 1st Lieut. R. McT. Pennell, 6th F.A., met Monday and Tuesday of last week for the purpose of examining the papers of the officers having completed the Garrison School course in Administration. Those who were examined and successfully passed the examination were: 1st Lieutenants Hoyle and Parker, 6th F.A., and P. W. Booker, 2d F.A.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Dec. 11, 1907.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Raymond entertained Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Morse and Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln at dinner last Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Cardwell on the 4th.

Last Wednesday Lieut. Hugh S. Brown delivered a lecture on the twelve-inch gun and carriage and the service of the piece to the 1st Company, Coast Art., Maryland National Guard.

Capt. W. T. Johnson, aide-de-camp to Major General Grant, was a dinner guest of Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems on the 8th. Miss Valerie Padelford, of Washington, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway for a few days last week. Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Morse entertained at dinner on the 8th Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln.

Lieut. James D. Watson of Fort McHenry returned from a short trip to Washington last Tuesday. Major Elmer W. Hubbard has been at Fort Monroe for the past week at work on the board examining officers for promotion. The board was unable to complete its work and expects to reconvene about the 23d of this month.

The generosity of the 5th Regiment, Md. N.G., will enable quite a number of the officers and enlisted men in the District and their friends to attend an interesting illustrated lecture on "Our Army—The Soldiers of To-day," given by Mr. C. L. Chester, at the 5th's armory, on Thursday, Dec. 12. Besides extending a cordial invitation to all who come in uniform, the

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regimental adjutant, Captain Poe, sent one hundred tickets to District Headquarters for distribution.

Mr. and Mrs. Deems, of Baltimore, were the guests of Colonel Deems, brother of the Colonel, at luncheon, last Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Cardwell and Miss Hollyday were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, last Monday evening.

Orders were received Tuesday for Capt. A. W. Chase and all material witnesses in the case against him to report at the Army Building, New York city, at ten a.m., Thursday. In compliance with those instructions Lieutenant Colonel Deems, Captains Chase, Whitney, Ordway and Raymond, and Lieutenants Brown and Cardwell, left the post Wednesday morning for New York. It is probable that the case will consume but a short time, there being only two sets of specifications and charges; one laid under the 20th and the other under the 62d Article.

Major Millard F. Harmon, Artillery inspector of the Department of the East, arrived at Fort Howard last Tuesday. Wednesday morning was devoted to Infantry inspections and inspections of barracks and storehouses. A review preceded the battalion inspection. Captain Whitney commanded the battalion, which was reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel Deems. Night drill was held Wednesday night and the Artillery inspection, which included battle and fire command, and battery drill, was completed Thursday. The remainder of the time has been devoted to money accounts and paper work. Major Harmon is making his headquarters in Baltimore.

Considering the diminished number of the garrison, the command was in splendid shape.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 10, 1907.

The social season was started with a number of most enjoyable afternoon euchre parties, those who entertained in this way being Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Mowry and Mrs. Briand.

Quite the event of the season was the reception and hop given by the 11th Cavalry to the squadron of the 15th Cavalry. The hop room was decorated in a very effective and attractive manner. The refreshments were unusually dainty and well prepared, the entire affair being thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed.

Major McCormick, who has been here inspecting this post, has returned to Governors Island. While here he was the guest of Major and Mrs. McDonald.

Major and Mrs. McDonald entertained with a very handsome dinner in honor of Major McCormick; the other guests present being Major and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden, of Burlington, Mrs. Riley and Lieutenant Pickle. Lieutenant Wadsworth was host at a very enjoyable bridge party given for his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, of New York, and Miss Bennett, their guest.

Thanksgiving was most thoroughly kept and enjoyed by everyone. The ladies and officers all turned out to inspect the troop dinners and were very much pleased to see the great interest and good taste displayed by each troop in the arrangement of the tables, and appropriate decorations of the rooms—not to mention the fine turkeys that graced each dinner.

Our winter has fairly started in. Plenty of snow, and sleighing is fine.

FORT RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 8, 1907.

Miss Florence Taylor and Miss Elsie Taylor left Dec. 7 for Careyhurst, Wyo., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carey.

Dec. 6 a merry crowd attended the bowling alley. The enthusiastic players were: Miss Appel, Miss Sherman, the Misses Taylor, Miss McEvoy, Miss Welsh, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Welsh, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Captain Butler, Lieutenants Delaplane, Baker, Davis, Barzynski, Starkey, Shute, and Messrs. Carey and Wilson, of Cheyenne.

The friends of Captain Griffin, F.A., will regret to learn of his serious accident which will keep him confined to his quarters for some weeks, his ankle being severely sprained. A fracture horse caused the accident.

Mrs. Sawtelle arrived Dec. 3 from Fort Robinson, after a delightful visit to friends there. Major R. L. Hirst was the guest of Major and Mrs. Blatchford for Thanksgiving. Miss Woods, of Cheyenne, was a week-end visitor to the post, being the guest of Mrs. Kieffer.

The doors of the gubernatorial mansion were thrown open Dec. 4 for a bazaar, given for the benefit of St. Mark's Episcopal church. The spacious rooms were crowded all the afternoon and evening. The charming hospitality of Governor and Mrs. Brooks added greatly to the occasion. Gen. and Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Verling K. Hart, and a list of prominent people of Cheyenne, together with a number of post people, including Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Green, Col. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Stall, Mrs. Appel and others, were deeply interested in the success of the affair, which exceeded all expectations. A neat sum was realized for the worthy cause.

FORT DUPONT.

Fort DuPont, Del., Dec. 11, 1907.

Lieut. Col. John R. Williams visited his family in Washington on Sunday. Miss Peterson, of New York, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Griswold last week.

Everyone is busy getting ready for Christmas, and there have been several informal gatherings during the past week, where the industrious ones appeared with their sewing, while others played cards.

Dr. and Mrs. Griswold entertained delightfully at supper Monday evening directly after night drill. Among those who enjoyed their hospitality were: Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Captain Knowlton, Mrs. Henry C. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Ryland, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Dr. Tigner

and Lieutenant Davis. Dr. Tigner visited Philadelphia on Saturday. Lieutenant Davis visited New York on Saturday, returning Sunday.

The 45th Company, C.A.C., commanded by Capt. Leonard Waldron, arrived at the post Dec. 2, after an absence of about seven months, spent at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Waldron arrived Nov. 30.

Dr. and Mrs. Griswold had as their guest last week Mr. Guy B. Griswold, of Coatesville, Pa., brother of Dr. Griswold. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins at dinner on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Reybold and Miss Isabel Reybold, of Delaware City, entertained on Tuesday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Goldsborough. Among those present from the post were: Captain Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Ryland, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and Lieutenant Davis.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Dec. 11, 1907.

An unusually large number of applications for enlistment in the 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., have been made during the past week, or since the return of the battalion from Camp Capt. John Smith. This fact would seem to disprove the current belief that foreign service is not popular, as the reason given by most of those who have applied is the prospect of going to the Philippine Islands for a two years' tour. Another factor is the disturbed condition of industrial affairs, many men, temporarily out of employment, being anxious to join the Regular Army where they are assured of regular pay and comfortable living. It is reported that a large number of former members of the 23d intend re-enlisting before the regiment starts for the islands. Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, recently appointed commandant at Fort Ontario to succeed Col. C. L. Hodges, promoted to be brigadier general, arrived at the post last week and assumed command. Lieutenant McCammond has resumed his position as adjutant at post headquarters. Capt. R. C. Croxton, Co. I, has reported for duty after a leave. Lieutenant Harrell, 12th Inf., has gone on a ten days' leave with the privilege of having it extended a month. During his absence Lieut. John B. Barnes, 12th Inf., is acting as quartermaster, commissary, signal engineer and ordnance officer.

Rev. Harry G. Greensmith, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Oswego, conducted a religious service for the men at the post, in the gymnasium, last Sunday morning, which was well attended.

The post exchange will not be reopened, but the temporary exchange in the quarters of Co. D, 12th Inf., will be continued.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7, 1907.

There was considerable of a stir about the post on Thursday night when orders came for troops to proceed at once from this department to Goldfield, Nev. Friday morning Companies B, D, K, I and M, of the 22d Infantry, left Fort McDowell under command of Col. Alfred W. Reynolds, and at Oakland took special train for Goldfield.

At noon of Thursday the U.S.A. transport Thomas left for the Philippines carrying part of the 1st and part of the 6th Cavalry. Prominent among those who waved good-by to the departing soldiers was Fritz Scheff, who was the guest of Colonel Bellinger.

Brig. Gen. Frank Taylor, retired, and Mrs. Taylor are at the St. Francis for the winter. On Saturday Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., returned from New York. Capt. and Mrs. George Nugent were dinner hosts one evening last week in their home at the post. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Joseph W. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Col. W. A. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Capehart, U.S.N., and Colonel Bellinger, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough, Pay Department, left the post early in the week. They have taken apartments in the city.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel D. McAllister, C.A.C., have returned from a two months' leave, spent with relatives in New Orleans. Capt. Arthur Fuller, C.A.C., returned last week from Fort Rosecrans. Capt. G. Soulard Turner, 7th Inf., who arrived a few days ago with recruits from Jefferson Barracks, is at the Presidio, the guest of Lieut. G. E. Turner.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Rutherford and little Dorothy, wife and daughter of Capt. Henry H. Rutherford, Med. Dept. left for the East. Lieut. Claude E. Brigham, C.A.C., Fort Miley, will pass the greater part of his two months' leave of absence in San Francisco, where both he and Mrs. Brigham have many friends. Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., A.D.C. to General Funston, has returned from a month's leave of absence. He visited Jefferson Barracks, where his father, Col. R. K. Evans, is in command. Miss Marjorie Ruckman, daughter of Major and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., is again able to be out, having fully recovered from her recent illness.

With the sending of Regulars from the Presidio of San Francisco to the scene of the labor troubles at Goldfield, Nevada, comparative quiet set in and no serious difficulty has thus far occurred. The troops are stationed throughout the mining camp and their presence is expected to prevent any attempt at violence. Col. Alfred Reynolds, of the 22d Infantry, is in command, and makes daily reports to the War Department through military channels. His first dispatch below gives an account of how the troops were received and his estimate of the situation:

Goldfield, Nevada, Dec. 9, 1907.

The Adjutant General, War Dept., Washington, D.C.: On arrival here found the district orderly. Except for those mines not in operation business and other conditions normal. No disturbances worthy of notice have occurred since. Civil authorities here have been consulted. They state they are not being interfered with in their functions. I have not assumed control except to ask them to inform me frequently of the state of affairs. A general feeling of confidence prevails from presence of troops. The differences between the mine operators and miners have not been settled. The operators are going to open their mines this week. When this occurs some fear there will be trouble.

BORN.

HOFFMAN.—Born to the wife of Capt. G. M. Hoffman, Corps Engrs., U.S.A., at New York city, on Dec. 7, 1907, a son.

JACKSON.—Born at Fort Lawton, Wash., Nov. 30, 1907, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. W. P. Jackson, Q.M., 3d U.S. Inf.

MCCASKEY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th U.S. Cav., at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7, 1907, a son, John Donovan McCaskey.

MARRIED.

BARLOW—PARK.—At Alexandria, Neb., Dec. 4, 1907, Lieut. M. T. Barlow, Phil. Scouts, and Miss Jessie Margaret Park.

CARSON—MAPP.—At New York city, Dec. 10, 1907, Capt. Clifford C. Carson, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Custis Mapp.

CHILDERESS—FREEMAN.—At Charleston, S.C., Oct. 16, 1907, Sergt. Major Albert W. Childress, senior grade, C.A.C., and Miss Georgia Freeman, daughter of Mr. Philip Freeman, of Boston, Mass., by Rev. Walter I. Herbert, pastor of Trinity M.E. church, Charleston, S.C.

CURTIS—ALDEN.—At Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 20, 1907, Harold Penrose Curtis, son of the late Major Edwin S. Curtis, U.S.A., and Genevieve Ann Voorhies Alden.

DE GARMENDIA—MYERS.—At Tuscarora, Md., Dec. 3, 1907, Mr. Carlos de Garmendia and Miss Eva Grace Myers, sister of Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, 6th Field Art., U.S.A.

MCENTEE—DUCAT.—At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 5, 1907, Miss Charlotte Ducat, daughter of Major Arthur C. Ducat, U.S.A., to Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, Jr., 7th U.S. Inf.

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O'HARA—SMITH.—At San Jose, Cal., Mr. Joseph M. O'Hara, brother of Lieut. James J. O'Hara, 4th U.S. Cav., and son of Col. James O'Hara, U.S.A., retired, to Miss Theodoric Louise Smith.

SEAMAN—HUNTINGTON.—At New York City, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1907, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, and Miss Mary Stuart Huntington.

DIED.

DUNN.—Died at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1907, Elizabeth Noblit Dunn, widow of the late U.S. Marshal John M. Dunn, of Delaware, and mother of Capt. John M. Dunn, Coast Art. Corps.

GEARY.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 6, 1907, Major William L. Geary, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.

MCLEOD.—Died Nov. 17, 1907, at Arlington Station, Riverside, Cal., J. Hector McLeod, late captain in the U.S. Revenue Service, Cuba, W.I., aged thirty-six years.

SAXTON.—Died at West Falls Church, Va., Dec. 2, 1907, Mirand W. Saxton, brother of Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton, U.S. A.

TAFT.—Died at Millbury, Mass., Dec. 8, 1907, Mrs. Louise Taft, mother of Secretary of War William H. Taft.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The third year of the Service School of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia is now being entered, and the course has been made compulsory for all first and second lieutenants. This school is a most valuable factor in training officers. Every officer of the militia is liable to be called upon for nine months' work in the United States Service under the Dick Bill, and it is hoped that in the event of such an emergency arriving, that the results will show in the fitness of the state's forces as an actual and immediate efficient adjunct to the Regular troops, pending the long drawn out organization of the Volunteer forces. Massachusetts is the first to lead in the matter of a school. Inquiries are coming from other states regarding the progress. The record made of placing troops in the field promptly in the Civil and Spanish wars, its prominence in rifle efficiency, the celerity and despatch of its recent reorganization under the Dick bill, are all due to the following factors, viz: brains, patriotism, a wise expenditure of funds, and energy. It is believed that the Service School will tend to keep this efficiency ever in view. For the November and December terms of the school an instructive series of questions on military hygiene have been prepared. The following are the officers of the school: Commandant, Brig. Gen. James P. Parker, adjut. gen., Mass.; advisory instructor, Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., U.S.A.; secretary, Lieut. William S. Simmons, 1st Corps Cadets, M.V.M.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding 1st Brigade, N.Y., will review the 9th Regiment, Colonel Morris, on Wednesday night, Dec. 18, and the 22d Regiment on Friday night, Dec. 20.

The several organizations of the National Guard and Naval Force of Pennsylvania will be inspected in their respective armories, during the months of January, February, March and April, 1908, on such dates as may be determined by the inspector general, upon schedules submitted by the respective brigade commanders and the commanding officer of the naval force of Pennsylvania. The annual inspection by an officer of the U.S. Army, detailed by the War Department, will be made at the same time.

In line with the movement started during the visit of General Drain, president of the National Rifle Association, a meeting was held at Austin, Texas, Dec. 4, 1907, and a permanent organization was effected under the name of the "Texas State Rifle Association." The association will be affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America. The officers of the Texas State Rifle Association, elected at the meeting Dec. 4 are: President, Col. Henry Hutchings; vice-president, Capt. Will E. Jackson, Hillsboro; secretary, Major A. W. Bloor; treasurer, Capt. Louis H. Younger; executive officer, Col. Oscar C. Guessaz, San Antonio. These officers will constitute the executive board of the association and under the by-laws adopted will have the active management of its affairs. Before adjournment a committee on membership was appointed by the president, consisting of Capt. D. A. Lane, Lieutenants Test and Pool, to co-operate with the executive board for the purpose of securing members and boosting the Texas State Rifle Association in different parts of the state. It is the intention of the promoters of this organization to hold competitions frequently and to prepare for a big rifle meet to be held in the state during the coming year, probably on the Camp Mabry rifle range, which, with the proper support, will be made an annual event.

Major Gen. C. F. Roe, of New York, will review the 71st Regiment in its armory on the night of Friday, Dec. 27. Co. B has elected Corporal Downs a second lieutenant.

We have received bound copies of the reports of the adjutant generals of Illinois and Indiana for 1905-6.

Members of the 1st Signal Corps, of New York, will hold stag at the armory on the night of Dec. 19.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., has arranged a review of the regiment by General Smith for Saturday night, Dec. 28. There will be a regimental drill on Dec. 19. Captain Hughes and Lieutenant Mulcahey, recently promoted, have been commissioned. Colonel Duffy has appointed E. G. Riley, a former member of the 7th, assistant I.S.A., and Felix Donnelly, also former member of the 7th, has been appointed battalion adjutant.

Capt. William H. Palmer, inspector of small arms practice of the 7th N.Y., is now senior captain in the state on the active list. He holds the brevet rank of major for faithful service of over twenty-five years, and during the Civil War he served one year in the U.S. Navy as an acting assistant paymaster. He joined the 7th as a private in Co. F, Nov. 9, 1875, and reached the grade of captain May 1, 1883. With

the exception of Brevet Colonel Kipp, he is the only Civil War veteran now among the officers in the 7th.

While Col. Frederick Phisterer, A.A.G., on the staff of General Roe, of New York, has compiled a number of valuable works for the use of the National Guard, the provisional military code, which he prepared and which has been submitted to officers for their opinion, is generally condemned. While there are a few good points in it, most of its features, it is declared, are not in accordance with the best interests of the National Guard. A code will be submitted by the code committee of the National Guard Association which it is believed will meet fully all the requirements of the Dick bill.

Col. Leaven C. Allen, 12th U.S. Inf., is to review the 23d N.Y. at its armory on Saturday night, Dec. 14. He will be accompanied by Capts. F. D. Wickham, G. H. Davis and J. P. Harbeson, of his staff. Before the ceremonies at the armory Col. Allen and staff will be dined by Colonel Stokes and his field and staff officers at the Union League Club, Brooklyn. Co. C have elected Sergt. James Robb first lieutenant.

The election soon to be held in the 47th N.Y. for a lieutenant colonel will, it is expected, result in the choice of Capt. E. E. Jamnick, of Co. B. 1st Lieut. John A. Doremus, battalion adjutant, has resigned after nearly nineteen years' service on account of ill health. The vacancy for first lieutenant of Co. G has been filled by the election of Corp. George Schoonmaker, of Co. C, of the 23d Regt.

Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery N.Y., has designed and installed in the armory an extensive sub-caliber target, whereby the battery has practice with sub-caliber ammunition at various objects. Using an illuminated aiming point, indirect fire is maintained against a castle or village of plaster of paris, the view of which is cut off from the gunners. The system devised permits the placing of an invisible infantry silhouette target screened by silhouette trees. In this way using zone fire and sweeping fire, the woods are searched with the battery's fire, and the screened targets well riddled. The most interesting part of the system is the provision for fire at moving targets. Silhouettes of a cavalry troop or field battery are caused to move at various gaits along a landscape road fifty actual feet in length. So accurate are the gunners and so efficient the gun crews that when the moving target comes into view, the firing date is quickly computed and given by the captain, the guns are thrown into action, the commands for volley fire are given, and before the moving troops or battery which is the target has proceeded far on its journey along the painted road, the shots are raining upon it and causing the dust to fly from the plaster of paris. Captain O'Ryan instills into the mind of every man in the battery that while horsemanship, camp sanitation, cooking, signaling, harness drill, pistol practice and many other things are necessary in the education of the Field Artillery soldier, the prime essential is fire efficiency—the ability of the gun crews with good team work to hit fast, frequently and often.

The 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Brevet Major David Wilson, held its annual revolver matches at the armory range on Thanksgiving Day. These matches have been a feature of this organization for the last thirty years, accompanied with the annual battery dinner, which is very creditably prepared by the enlisted cooks. The several matches were won as follows: Battery match, prize, "The McAlpin Cup," valued at \$100, presented by Major Gen. E. A. McAlpin, N.G.N.Y., won by Lieut. James B. Richardson, score 48, possible 50; Morton medal, prize medal presented by Morton Commandery, K.T., won by Sergt. J. H. Bayer, score 86; ten shots, standard American target, twenty-five yards range, three-inch bull. Stadler medal, presented by Senator C. A. Stadler, representing the championship of the battery, won by Q.M. Sergt. William B. Love, score 88; standard American target. Honorary members' match, won by Lieut. William Gray, 71st Regt., score 43 out of a possible 50. Other members who took part in this match were Congressman J. A. Goulden, 40; Dr. A. F. Brugman, 40; Lieut. William Henderson, 39. A few of the highest scores made in the battery match were: Dr. W. A. Boyd, 46, possible 50; Artificer C. G. Morse, 45; Sergt. T. E. Schmitt, 44; Lieut. J. J. Stephens, 44; Trumpeter P. Jaeger, 42; Major D. Wilson, 42; Sergt. F. Denkinger, 42. Private J. S. McCarthy won the leather medal which was presented by the C.O., with a few very appropriate remarks for the lowest score of 29.

The 13th N.Y., under command of Col. David E. Austen, was reviewed in the armory by Mayor McClellan, on the night of Dec. 5, before an audience which filled every seat in the immense armory and took all the available standing space. This was the first review since the extension of the armory has been completed, and even with the large additional seat room, guests must be very early to gain a seat, so great is the demand for them. The companies of the regiment were equalized in twenty-eight files, each divided into three battalions, which were commanded respectively by Majors Turpin, Davis and Ashley. After exercising the regiment in the Manual of Arms, Colonel Austen put the command through quite an extensive regimental drill in close column movements. The drill, although not as snappy as usual, was a very creditable one nevertheless. Following the drill the regiment was reviewed in line of masses by the Mayor, who was enthusiastically received. During the standing review the regiment presented a fine appearance. In the passage the companies in most part did not pass with their usual excellence. Quite a number of men in the different companies were out of step. The evening parade was taken by Lieutenant Colonel Russell, each company parading its full strength. Co. A, Capt. Frank Dean made an exceptionally fine appearance, parading forty-four files, which was the largest number of any company present. The ceremony, as a whole, was a very creditable one, and in the passage in review under the first sergeants, the companies made a better showing than they did in review proper. There was no artillery practice, as the contractor who laid the new floor, pending its acceptance by the proper authorities, did not wish to run the risk of possible injury to it. After the regiment was dismissed from the drill hall, there was dancing, and the Mayor and other special guests were enjoyedly entertained by the officers of the regiment at collation. Colonel Austen introduced the Mayor to his guests, and the Mayor, in some brief remarks, expressed regret that the 100-foot extension had not been twice as large. "For you need it," he added. "And I expect the colonel will be coming to my office some day soon, asking me for some more money," he continued, "for it always costs the city money when I come to the 13th. But I do not regret it. I have been to the armory so often as your guest that it seems like coming home. I hope that I shall be invited next year and the year after, and I now propose a health to the colonel and the 13th Regiment—the only 13th." Among the guests were Col. Robert Avery, U.S.A., Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, Captain Sternberger and Lieutenant Rice, of the 22d Regiment, and Colonel Stokes of the 23d Regiment. The entire building is now 580 feet long. The administration portion is 180 feet long by 200 wide, and the drill shed is 300 feet long and 200 feet wide. There are 80,000 square feet of floor space. Under the new drill floor will be a 100-yard rifle range, with sixteen firing points and a pistol range for officers.

Recent appointments in the 7th N.Y. include the following: Senior Sergeant Major Daniels has been appointed battalion adjutant. He was originally a member of Co. G, where his father has finished his twenty-five years' service, and Private Leonard, of Co. B, formerly quartermaster sergeant, has been appointed battalion quartermaster sergeant.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. M. G.—It has not been decided yet when the 4th Infantry will go to the Philippines.

A. B. asks: Can an honorably discharged soldier of the Civil War gain admission and receive treatment in the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.? If so, to whom should he apply? Answer: He can be admitted by authority of the Surgeon General of the Army, when there are beds vacant at the hospital. Apply to Surgeon General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

A. Y.—The Act of Sept. 30, 1890, allowed in computing for



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retirements, double time for services during the War of the Rebellion. By the Act of May 26, 1900, this was extended to include time of "actual service in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands." By the Act of March 2, 1903, service in China was added, and by the Act of April 23, 1904, service in Guam, Alaska and Panama, and the right to double for Porto Rico service was abolished. Hence service in Guam, Alaska and Panama since April 23, 1904, counts double time, but not service prior to that date. Service in Porto Rico, between May 26, 1900, and April 23, 1904, counts double, but only between these dates. This matter was fully explained in our issue of Sept. 7 last, page 7.

THEO. K. asks: I served six years, part of it with Co. H, 21st U.S. Inf., and in the Philippines from May, 1899, to July, 1901. I am not in the Service any longer. Am I entitled to the campaign badge? Answer: Yes.

A. M. O.—Write to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C., relative to homesteads.

H. M. P.—The transport Thomas leaving Manila Jan. 15 for San Francisco, will call at Honolulu.

F. K.—For the information you desire you will have to apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., direct, stating your reasons for desiring the same.

W. C. B. asks: (1) In the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 26 last, under the heading, "Decisions of the War Department," that the Chief of Ordnance having recommended an increase in the ordnance sergeants, his recommendation was approved by the War Department; now does Congress have to pass bill making it a law before they can be appointed (the increase of ordnance sergeants)? Answer: No. (2) I am on the eligible list to be appointed ordnance sergeant; will I get my appointment in this increase mentioned above? Answer: No.

A. B. C.—You will find a list of hotels that are used by officers of the Services in our advertising columns. Some of them make special rates. You can get the rates upon application.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29, 1907.

The friends of Mrs. Martha W. Pratt, wife of Brig. Gen. Sedgwick Pratt, retired, were greatly shocked to learn of her sudden death at Pasadena, in Southern California, on Saturday. Mrs. Pratt had a very wide circle of friends, both in the Army and out of it, and deep sympathy is felt for the General and for the son and daughter, Mrs. John T. Donnellan and Lieut. John S. Pratt, A.C. Gen. and Mrs. Pratt had gone to Pasadena for a visit with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Kobbe. The funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon at the Second New Jerusalem church, in San Francisco, the interment being in the National Cemetery at the Presidio.

Capt. and Mrs. LeVert Coleman, C.A.C., left Wednesday for Fort Monroe, and Capt. Solomon Avery, Jr., C.A.C., has been appointed chief ordnance officer to succeed him. Capts. W. H. Tobin, Solomon Avery, Jr., and D. W. Hand returned early in the week from a hunting trip to Napa county. Capt. and Mrs. Harry Steele and little daughter visited Mrs. Steele's parents, Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundein, C.A.C., last week, and left late in the week for the East for Captain Steele's new station. Capt. Clarence H. Connor, Med. Dept., has returned from a visit to Tennessee. Mrs. Clark is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Abbott, wife of Capt. John W. C. Abbott, C.A.C. Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Captain Wheeler, A.C., now on special detail at the military prison, Alcatraz, is visiting relatives in Oklahoma. Lieut. Graham Parker, A.C., has taken up his duties at Alcatraz. Lieut. Carl F. von dem Busche arrived from Vancouver Barracks on Tuesday in charge of prisoners for Alcatraz.

Mrs. Leonard S. Hughes, wife of Dr. Hughes, was a dinner hostess Monday evening at her home at Fort McDowell.

After the departure of Mr. R. W. Thornberry, physical director of the Y.M.C.A., at the Presidio, the services of Mr. C. W. Mörch were secured, and he has been doing excellent work at the post gymnasium with classes for the men of the garrison, and a number of sturdy athletes are being developed. Mr. Mörch also now has a class of about thirty boys, sons of officers, enlisted men and Q.M. employees. On Monday night these boys gave an interesting exhibition and called for loud applause. The program closed with some very clever gymnastic exercises by Mr. Mörch and by Mr. Schantz and Mr. Dilges, of the city. After the exhibition the boys had a "spread."

The "B.C." basket ball team defeated the fast team of the Central Y.M.C.A. (city) in a snappy game at the post gymnasium on Saturday evening. Score 29 to 23.

Thanksgiving Day was kept in good fashion at the Presidio. Services were held at the Protestant chapel by Rev. Stephen

R. Wood. The little building had been beautifully decorated by Mrs. Lundein and Miss Roberts, with palms, smilax, erysanthemums, marigold and other flowers, red toyon berries and ferns. Miss Roberts presided at the organ and special music was furnished by Musicians Ames and Martin, of the 3d Band, A.C., and Miss Mary Hurlbutt, of San Francisco, sang a solo. At noon nearly every company and other organization in the post had a sumptuous dinner of turkey with all the usual good things, and at the general hospital a grand Thanksgiving repast was served. In the evening Thanksgiving services were held at the general hospital by Rev. Stephen R. Wood, and music was furnished by Miss Roberts and by Musicians Ames and Martin. The attendance was large. An appeal by circular had been made to the garrison for gifts of money, food or clothing for the poor of the city, and on Wednesday quite a quantity was turned over to the Maud Ballington Booth Home of San Francisco. In addition a generous Thanksgiving offering was made at the services at the Protestant chapel. Thanksgiving evening the Artillery Social Club gave a mask ball at the post gymnasium.

The hop room of the Officers' Club at the Presidio was ablaze with lights and flowers at the Wednesday evening Thanksgiving ball. Outside of the Service the list of guests numbered about 150, making the largest dance given by the club this season. The hop room with its usual adornment of flags was further beautified by great banks of bright red geraniums. A blazing fire and generally restful atmosphere attracted many to the card tables. The gowns worn were especially handsome, and as all the officers were in full dress, the assemblage was one that it would be difficult to eclipse for beauty and brilliancy. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the 3d Band, Artillery Corps.

THE PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Nov. 28, 1907.

A minstrel troupe has been formed under the management of Capt. E. M. Lewis, and will endeavor to present an entertainment during the Christmas holidays in the Officers' Club. Each one has entered into his part with zest, and several have enviable reputations, acquired in former productions, to uphold. As end men Lieutenants Petty, Dalton, Graham, McCammon, Halford and Carrithers will be seen, while Major Keefer, Dr. Mount, Lieutenants Kinzie, McCaughey, Phillips, Dailey, Chilton, West and Bain will appear as center men.

Lieut. R. A. Goodale has returned after several days spent in San Francisco. Miss Duncan, who recently enjoyed a delightful visit at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Crawford, left for her home in San Francisco Friday morning. Lieut. Burt W. Phillips went up to Fort Mason, Tuesday, where he will spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Phillips at the home of her sister, Mrs. Clarence H. Knight. Mrs. Frank R. Keefer, who has been confined to the house since her return home, is now much improved.

Little Miss Mary Webster, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank D. Webster, entertained all her young friends most delightfully on the afternoon of Nov. 23 in celebration of her sixth birthday. The lunch table was beautiful with decorations in pink ribbons, candies and flowers. Bon-bons filled favors of tiny pianos, perfect in every detail, and explosive beflowered paper caps were found at the plates of the smallest tots, and the other places were marked by favors of perfectly browned plump little imitation turkeys and by most realistic miniature footballs. The young guests included Ruth Ahrends, "Bill" Bowden, Adelaide and Tom Lewis, "Jimmie" Petty, Frances Wilcox and Renwick McIver, Phyllis Pulliam, John DeWitt, Barbara Curtis, Gail Wilson, Frances and Henson Estes, Billy Henley and Charles Chapman, Sidney and Dorothy Graves, Elizabeth Stritzinger, Menifer, Jim and Dorman Moore.

The Bridge Club held its usual weekly meeting Monday night at the Officers' Club, when Mrs. Lewis was hostess. For the highest score, held by Mrs. George W. McIver, a very nicely cut table mirror was the prize, while Lieutenant Chaffin received a silver mounted whisk broom.

Several informal dinners were given on Thanksgiving Day, among them one at which Capt. and Mrs. Estes had as guests Miss Edith Farrell, Capt. and Mrs. DeWitt and Lieutenant Chaffin. Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen entertained charmingly at dinner on the same day, Mrs. Alford, Miss Alford, Lieutenants Russell, Early, McCammon and West. Seated at Col. and Mrs. Moon's hospitable table on Thanksgiving Day were Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Louise Moon. Miss Davison had as dinner guests on Nov. 28 Capt. and Mrs. Stritzinger, Miss Annie Whitfield and Lieutenants Hill and Bane. Mrs. Ahrends, Mrs. Mount and Mrs. Dalton enjoyed the informal afternoon Wednesday with Mrs. Fonda, of Monterey.

Miss Reynolds, who has been visiting friends in the post

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and in Pacific Grove, returned to her home at Fort McDowell last week, having received the sorrowful news of the death of her grandmother. Capt. George B. Pond received the sad news last week of the death of his father, Brig. Gen. George E. Pond, retired, who died very suddenly while visiting in North Carolina. Mrs. Pond, wife of General Pond, passed away quite unexpectedly last September, and sympathy is doubly extended Captain Pond in his recent sad bereavement. Mrs. Jepson, wife of Lieut. W. F. C. Jepson, left early in the week for a visit at the home of her parents in Tacoma, Wash., prior to accompanying Lieutenant Jepson to the Philippines, when his regiment, the 14th Infantry, leaves in January. Mrs. Wallace, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Ramm, returned Thursday morning from a most delightful two weeks' visit with friends in Los Angeles and Pasadena. Mrs. Ramm will remain a short time longer with her daughter before leaving for her home in New London, Wis.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Dec. 4, 1907.

Lieut. Charles Burt has been spending a short leave in Tacoma, where he was initiated into the Shriner's lodge. Capt. and Mrs. Moore and family are visiting in Seattle for a few days. On Thanksgiving Mrs. Preston gave an elaborate New England dinner, covers being laid for Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder and Mr. and Mrs. Preston. Captain Ruggles and Lieutenant Henderson, of Fort Flagler, have been spending a short leave in Seattle. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller made a week-end visit to Seattle, returning on Sunday. Lieutenant Peterson and Williford were visitors in Victoria, B.C., during the week. Major Hahn, accompanied by Major Hayden, Captain Buckey and Sevier, made a trip to Deception Pass on the U.S. Wilson, Monday, and on Wednesday a party consisting of Colonel Cummins, Major Hahn, Major Barlow, Captains Buckey, Reeder, Mr. Preston and Lieutenant Pettis used the U.S. Wilson for the purpose of making an official visit to Discovery Bay.

Captain Edwards was the host at an elegant stag dinner on Monday evening, the occasion being his birthday. His guests were: Majors Hayden and Hahn, Captains Hero, Gilbert, Sevier, Dr. Bosley and Lieutenant O'Neill.

Deep regret is felt in this district over an order which causes Major Herman Chittenden to go before a retiring board. Major Chittenden has been stationed here for two years, and his ability and energy are recognized by all who have come in contact with him.

The U.S. Nebraska had its initial target practice on Monday. The firing was in every way successful, which was particularly gratifying to the people on this coast, as the Nebraska was built at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, in Seattle.

The 108th Company was the scene of a very enjoyable garrison party on Wednesday evening. It is planned to have these pleasant affairs every two weeks.

NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Dec. 7, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Fletcher, U.S.N., attached to the Naval War College, has returned from Washington. Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., has been elected a member of the representative council of Newport. Admiral Chadwick, who is very active in municipal affairs, has taken an intense interest in Newport's new city charter, and the city is to be congratulated upon his election. Rear Admiral J. P. Merrell, U.S.N., has returned from Washington. Mr. Frank Dillingham, of Denver, Colo., was the guest of his brother, Capt. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., last week, at the Training Station.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., addressed the Economic Club, of Springfield, Mass., Dec. 2, on the Galveston plan of municipal government. President Eliot, of Harvard University, and Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Mass., also made addresses on the occasion. Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., has returned from Washington.

An informal dance was given at the torpedo station in the administration building Dec. 7, which was largely attended by the officers and their families from the training station and Fort Adams. A goodly number enjoyed the first social of the season given by the Newport Artillery Company in the armory, Dec. 4. The entertainment committee, composed of 1st Lieut. H. H. Luther, Capt. C. L. Wyman, Sergt. G. H. Bloom, Corp. W. J. H. Stewart and Pvt. F. J. Lutz, arranged the affair, which was a pronounced success.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of Chief Btzn. C. J. Cooper, U.S.N., has returned from New York, where she went to bid good-bye to her husband, who is attached to the U.S.S. Glacier, which sailed for Hampton Roads, Va.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Dec. 9, 1907.

Capt. and Mrs. Long entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Andrews at bridge, ending the evening with bowling and a delicious supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett were entertained at dinner on Tuesday; afterwards the evening was given over to bridge. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, with Miss Hind, of Brookline, were guests of Lieutenant Corning and Midshipman Morrison at tea on the New Jersey at Charleston. On Friday Mrs. Bartlett entertained Mrs. George Finn and her two daughters, of Brookline, at luncheon.

Major and Mrs. Davis gave a charming dinner to the brides of the garrison, Mrs. Lomax and Mrs. Bartlett. The bachelor guests were Lieutenant Taylor and Dr. Cunzemann. On Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. Long gave a most attractive bridge dinner, their guests being Major and Mrs. Davis, of Fort Andrews, Major and Mrs. Straub, of Fort Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Lomax and Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort Andrews. Mrs. Long gave a tea on Monday afternoon for her guests, Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick, of Fort Terry, N.Y. After the tea Mrs. Long gave a very pretty dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick and Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett as guests. Two tables of bridge passed the evening very pleasantly.

Major and Mrs. Davis entertained delightfully at dinner on Wednesday evening. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett and Mr. Henry Davis and Mr. Gaillard, both of whom came down from Boston to spend Thanksgiving day. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Matthews entertained very attractively with cards and a bowling contest. Mrs. Lomax won the ladies' prize and Lieutenant Bartlett the gentleman's prize, all returning to the house. Mrs. Matthews served a most delicious supper.

Miss Lilian Hunt, of Brookline, was the guest of Mrs. Bartlett at Fort Andrews on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Lomax gave a tea to meet their guests, Admiral and Mrs. Delano, and Miss Bradford, a sister of Mrs. Lomax. Mrs. Richardson, wife of Dr. Richardson, was also a guest.

The officers and ladies of Fort Warren gave a most attractive masquerade dance on Friday evening, Dec. 6. The music was furnished by the 10th U.S. Artillery Band.

Lieut. Allen Kimberley gave a week end house party for the masquerade dance. His guests were Miss Brazier and Miss Conant, of Wellesley, chaperoned by Mrs. Stevens of Winchester. Miss Skillings, of Fort Warren, had as her house guest Miss Bailey, of Newton, for the dance. Major and Mrs. Cree of Fort Revere, are entertaining Major Cree's sister, Miss Cree of Chambersburg, Pa., and Mrs. Lathrop, of New London, Conn.

Capt. and Mrs. Zollars gave a most attractive bridge party on Saturday evening, complimentary to Mrs. Cree's guests. The players were Major and Mrs. Cree, Mrs. Lathrop, Miss Cree, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Dr. Stockard and Capt. and Mrs. Long, of Fort Andrews. The pretty prizes were won by Mrs. Cree, Mrs. Long and Miss Cree. A delicious supper was served.

The week ended with the usual dance for the enlisted men at Fort Revere. On the evening before Thanksgiving there was an attractive masquerade was held in the ordnance store room at Fort Revere. Prizes were given for the two most attractive costumes.

NOTES FROM CUBA.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, Dec. 4, 1907.

In Officers' Row on Thanksgiving Day nearly every officer's family enjoyed the day with various kinds of entertainment. On Thanksgiving Day many a proud, strutting turkey met his Waterloo. All duty, except guard and fatigue, was done away with. Among the important dinners given was one at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Bates, at which Col. W. L. Pitcher, Captain Robertson, Dr. Webber and Lieutenant Murphy were feasted. Several prominent persons from Havana attended dinners given by other officers and their wives. Capt. and Mrs. M. G. Spinks left Dec. 2 for Washington, D.C., where they will remain for some time.

The Reds and Blues played polo Saturday, Nov. 30, at the Camp Columbia oval, which resulted in a victory for the Reds by a score of 10 to 9. The game was slow and the crowd small. The day was rainy and the field in poor condition; regardless of these conditions there were some excellent plays made. Captain Silva, of the Cuban Mountain Battery, who took Captain Gately's place in the second period, surprised the crowd by making some fast runs and plays, proving that he knows polo pretty thoroughly. Lieutenants Hammond and Hobson also made several star plays. Mrs. Giddings, wife of Captain Giddings, Med. Dept., served tea for the ladies during the game. The Reds were: Captains Gately and Williams, Lieutenant Hammond and Hobson. The Blues were: Captain Irwin, Lieutenants Davis, Waring and Sturgill. Captain Silva substituted for Captain Gately, Captain Gibbs for Captain Irwin, Jewell for Davis. Captain Robertson was referee, and Lieutenant Downer timekeeper and scorer. Goals from field were made by Davis, Sturgill, Waring, two each; by Hobson and Hammond, three each, and by Silva four. The Cuban Artillery band furnished music during the game.

Major Wilcox, sur., in command of the base hospital here, has joined the roll of golf players. General Barry, Major Downey and Major Wilcox are the leading players of Camp Columbia.

The officers, their ladies and numerous friends from Havana enjoyed a hop at the post pavilion on Nov. 29, the 27th Infantry orchestra furnishing the music.

The two companies of engineers, in command of Major Patrick, are in camp near Guanajay, having target practice. With both the Engineers and Cavalry out of Camp Columbia, it is quite lonely. These troops will be in Guanajay about six weeks. The Artillery and Infantry stationed here will return to Guanajay in January or February to hold their 1908 target practice.

A most important religious meeting was held by the American soldiers and Cubans in the Church of Saint Hilarión, at Guanajay, Sunday evening, Dec. 1. There were 500 Cubans and 200 American soldiers present. Chaplain Waring, 11th Cav., delivered a sermon in English and a choir of soldiers sang, and Padre Clara, of Guanajay, gave a sermon in Spanish, during which a Cuban choir sang. Chaplain Waring was entertained by Padre Clara Sunday night.

Capt. Charles E. Morrow, Med. Dept., of Consolacion del Sur, was in Camp Columbia Dec. 1 and on Nov. 30 was a guest of the American Club in Havana. Capt. John H. Allen, Med. Dept., of Sagua la Grande, arrived in Havana Nov. 30 to begin his work as assistant in the Department of Sanitation of the Republic of Cuba. Lieut. John S. Hammond, Art. Corps, has succeeded Lieut. A. T. Bishop at the Artillery canteen. Sgt. H. M. Snyder will be canteen steward.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Nov. 1, 1907.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw and Charles W. Castle, and Lieut. Charles A. Allen, 30th Inf., were hosts at a delightful dinner recently, having as guests Mrs. George E. Price, Miss Augur, Miss Lena Stewart, of Manila; Miss Emily Elliott, Mr. William Tuthery, of Manila. The flowers were beautifully arranged as table ornaments. A delightful launch party was enjoyed by members of this post one Sunday evening on the Pasig river. Gen. Harry H. Bandholz, Col. and Mrs. G. Harbord, Miss Sally Ovenshine and Mr. and Mrs. Conrad P. Hathaway, all of Manila; Miss Emily Elliott, Mr. Helm, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Lieut. Charles E. Elliott, 30th Inf., composed this charming party. There was music aboard, and a delicious supper was served. Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 9th Cav., Mrs. and Miss Helen Kelly were guests of Major and Mrs. George H. Sands, 10th Cav., for Sunday night.

The Bridge Whist Club held its first meeting recently at the Officers' Club. Fifteen ladies were present, Mrs. William Cornell having the highest score. Major Samuel D. Freeman, 9th Cav., has been quite sick in the division hospital, but hopes to be well enough to leave on the Logam for the United States, on leave.

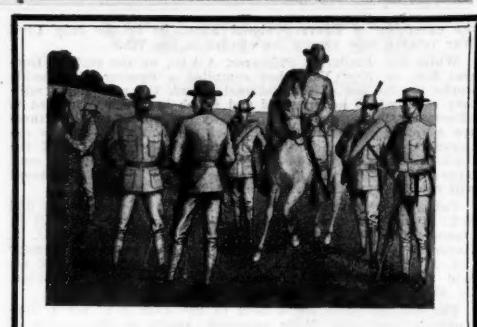
The first steps in the dancing class, inaugurated by the kindness of Miss Elliott, 30th Infantry garrison, held at the Memorial Hall at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoons, proved a delightful and profitable success for the many small children of Fort William McKinley. The child attending must be over three years of age.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 8, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. John Turner and little daughter, of St. Louis, are still visiting in the post, being the guests of Capt. G. Soulard Turner, 7th Inf. Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans and Mrs. Evans arrived here from Washington, D.C., last Tuesday evening. Col. and Mrs. Evans will only be here for a short time, as they expect to return to Washington where Colonel Evans will be on duty, having been appointed to the General Staff. Capt. John T. Geary, C.A.C., has taken a brief leave of absence, which he will spend at his home in Lexington, Ky., en route to this post from Madison Barracks, where he went with a detachment of recruits.

The second meeting of the Garrison Bridge Club was held last Wednesday evening, Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley being the hospitable hosts for the evening. Capt. George Helms, 19th Inf., has taken the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach. Capt. G. Soulard Turner, 7th Inf., returned last Monday from San Francisco, where he



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went with a detachment of recruits. Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker left last Monday for St. Paul, Minn., where she will spend Christmas with her mother, Mrs. Pofe. Captain Bunker expects to join Mrs. Bunker there a few days before Christmas, having secured a brief leave.

Misses Laura and Marian Littebrant, the two daughters of Capt. William T. Littebrant, 11th Cav., returned to the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis the early part of last week, having spent the Thanksgiving holidays in the post with their father, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell left last Tuesday for Georgia, where they will spend Christmas. The post was roused last Monday night by fire call, the 18th Company barracks being on fire. By quick work the fire was soon extinguished, so that very little damage was done. A reception is being planned by the officers and ladies of the garrison, to be given to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans before their departure for Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Green, aunt of Mrs. George B. Rodney, is spending a few days in the garrison, being the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney. The officers quarters having been so greatly improved by the white paint, now the barracks are being painted white. This will brighten up the whole post, the white paint looking so fresh and clean. Miss Thompson, of St. Louis, and her sister Mrs. Coxe, wife of Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe, 8th Cav., were visitors in the post last week. Capt. John T. Geary, C.A.C., has returned from Madison Barracks, N.Y.

POST COMMISSARY SERGEANTS, U.S.A.

Roster of post commissary sergeants, U.S. Army, Nov. 15, 1907.

Adams, John H., Sept. 25, 1900, Havana, Cuba.

Albert, Herman E., April 23, 1904, Manila, P.I.

Allen, Henry, April 15, 1901, Manila, P.I.

Alles, Henry H., Oct. 8, 1897, Fort Dupont, Del.

Ames, Alston B., Oct. 16, 1903, Manila, P.I.

Appel, Anton, April 20, 1900, Cayey, P.R.

Auring, Gustav, Sept. 25, 1900, Fort Warren, Mass.

Bader, Charles, Oct. 15, 1898, Fort Morgan, Ala.

Bangert, Francis, Aug. 29, 1906, Washington Barracks, D.C. (School for Bakers and Cooks).

Banks, Joshua E., May 21, 1907, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Bantzhaft, George, April 20, 1900, Fort Strong, Mass.

Barrett, Michael, May 7, 1904, Sagua la Grande, Cuba.

Batterton, E. L., Feb. 17, 1906, Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska.

Baughn, Wesley, Oct. 1, 1898, Fort Andrews, Mass.

Baumann, August, Oct. 1, 1900, Fort Greble, R.I.

Beardslee, Lucius W., April 20, 1900, Manila, P.I.

Bender, Ernest, Dec. 31, 1904, Manila, P.I.

Bengston, Nils F., April 27, 1907, West Point, N.Y.

Berg, Edward, July 7, 1904, Fort Ward, Washington.

Bernstein, Isaac, May 2, 1906, Manila, P.I.

Black, John W., April 12, 1906, Fort Clark, Texas.

Blake, Patrick J., Dec. 1, 1898, under orders for P.I., to sail Dec. 5, 1907.

Bliessner, Charles, Sept. 8, 1898, Fort Hancock, N.J.

Bliss, Fred P., Oct. 1, 1898, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Boberg, Knud, July 1, 1902, Fort Apache, Ariz.

Brown, John I., Oct. 1, 1898, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Bryan, Lemuel A., Feb. 17, 1906, Fort Rodman, Mass.

Butler, Percy E., June 30, 1902, Manila, P.I.

Callahan, John R., Aug. 31, 1901, West Point, N.Y.

Carson, J. H., March 22, 1907, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Chapman, Henry, May 19, 1898, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Clifton, James M., Dec. 20, 1902, Fort Terry, N.Y.

Cobb, William J., Dec. 10, 1904, Manila, P.I.

Coffman, Herman, April 20, 1900, Fort McHenry, Md.

Collins, James, April 12, 1897, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Cone, Charles, Dec. 6, 1897, Havana, Cuba.

Connor, Daniel, Nov. 27, 1906, Holquin, Cuba.

Corcoran, Harry, Dec. 20, 1902, on furlough.

Damus, Carl, April 1, 1898, office of purchasing C.S., New York.

DeBirney, Louis V., May 16, 1898, under orders for P.I. to sail Dec. 5, 1907.

Demmer, Mathew, Aug. 21, 1901, Fort Baker, Cal.

Denner, Otto, Sept. 6, 1898, Fort Douglas, Utah.

Dobler, Fred, June 16, 1897, Fort Casey, Wash.

Dolan, Daniel, March 16, 1901, Fort Mason, Cal.

Doran, John H., Dec. 14, 1901, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Downey, Charles J., Feb. 17, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (School for Bakers and Cooks).

Dugger, Cyrus F., Feb. 24, 1899, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Eckhart, Paul, May 8, 1899, Manila, P.I.

Edmunds, Jules P., July 14, 1897, Manila, P.I.

Edwards, S. H., Dec. 21, 1901, office of pur. C.S., Chicago, Ill.

Eitelberg, Peter, Jan. 25, 1902, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Ellis, George, Nov. 17, 1900, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Ensslin, Herman E., Dec. 1, 1898, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Erazmus, S. J., Nov. 19, 1902, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

Faringhy, William H., Dec. 1, 1898, Manila, P.I.

Favier, Joseph A., March 11, 1898, Manila, P.I.

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Flach, John, July 20, 1895, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Flock, George, Sept. 23, 1903, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
Gardiner, L. F., Oct. 3, 1906, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Geeling, George, Oct. 1, 1898, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
Glenn, John, March 6, 1901, Fort Flagler, Wash.
Goff, C. L., May 31, 1907, officer of pur. C.S. St. Louis Mo.
Gortz, Frank, Dec. 10, 1904, Manila, P.I.

Gould, Clarence S., May 16, 1899, Manila, P.I.
Grave, Henry H., June 29, 1907, Fort Caswell, N.C.
Green, Howell L., March 8, 1897, Fort Schuyler, N.Y.
Green, James J., Dec. 1, 1898, Fort Totten, N.Y.
Greene, James L., June 22, 1907, Fort Davis, Alaska.

Grigsby, Jet, May 10, 1900, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Grun, William, July 11, 1892, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Gurvine, Richard J., Feb. 5, 1903, Fort Hunt, Va.
Hallahan, James, May 6, 1906, Fort Preble, Me.
Hanaghan, James, Jan. 20, 1896, Fort McKinley, Me.
Harrell, George H., Dec. 29, 1899, Fort Fremont, S.C.
Harrig, Henry, Dec. 21, 1901, sick in A. and N. General Hos-

pital, Hot Springs, Ark.
Harris, Simon P., April 6, 1898, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
Hartlaub, William, May 16, 1901, Fort McPherson, Ga.
Hensley, Henry C., Oct. 11, 1900, Fort Shafter, H.T.
Hesse, Joseph W., April 2, 1907, Manila, P.I.

Higgs, Fred, Aug. 27, 1903, Manila, P.I.
Hill, William H., Feb. 17, 1906, Fort Robinson, Neb.
Hiuhiu, Omomo L., March 8, 1901, Fort Myer, Va.
Hodge, Elmer, March 16, 1901, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
Horsey, James B., Oct. 25, 1901, Fort Meade, S. Dak.
Hoskins, Henry A., Oct. 1, 1898, Fort Sill, O.T.
Hunter, William A., May 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
Imhof, John, Nov. 16, 1900, Fort Jay, N.Y.

Irwin, Greek P., July 1, 1903, Fort Screven, Ga.
James, W. F., Oct. 3, 1906, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Jensen, Julius, March 15, 1899, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

Jones, Herman B., Sept. 29, 1900, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
Jones, Thomas C., Jan. 20, 1903, Fort Dade, Fla.

Kaltschmidt, George M., Jan. 3, 1899, Manila, P.I.

Karsten, Charles, Sept. 21, 1900, Fort Ontario, N.Y.

Kees, George D., Feb. 17, 1896, Manila, P.I.

Keller, W. E., Aug. 2, 1902, transport Sherman.

Kennedy, Thomas B., May 17, 1907, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Kidd, Francis, July 28, 1900, transport Buford.

Kidwell, Frank A., June 22, 1899, Manila, P.I.

Klaproth, Harry, July 28, 1900, under orders for P.I., to sail
Dec. 5, 1907.

Koenig, Otto, Sept. 25, 1900, Manila, P.I.

Kohlhepp, Carl, Sept. 17, 1898, Fort Wright, Wash.

Kolster, D. A. H., Aug. 17, 1899, Fort Banks, Mass.

Kotwall, John, Sept. 14, 1899, under orders to return to
U.S. from P.I.

Laskowski, Hugo, May 7, 1898, Fort Stevens, Ore.

Laufur, George, Jan. 3, 1899, Manila, P.I.

Lear, Edwin L., Oct. 17, 1899, Fort Riley, Kas.

Lehman, Frank B., July 25, 1899, Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Lemmer, Louis, May 19, 1898, Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.

Lewis, Leroy, Jan. 9, 1907, Manila, P.I.

Lind, Frederick, Feb. 17, 1906, Manila, P.I.

Lucas, Paul, Dec. 14, 1901, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Luttrell, August, May 22, 1901, Fort De Soto, Fla.

McCarthy, John, July 14, 1899, Manila, P.I.

McDonald, Patrick, Feb. 21, 1903, office of purchasing C.S.

Seattle, Wash.

McGrath, James, Jan. 20, 1903, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

McKeany, J. D., March 24, 1906, San Juan, P.R.

McManus, Patrick J., March 25, 1898, Ciudad de Avila, Cuba.

McSweeney, Denis, May 26, 1902, Santa Clara, Cuba.

Magean, James, Feb. 13, 1902, Fort Moultrie, S.C.

Magen, Max, July 1, 1895, Fort Wayne, Mich.

Mansie, William, Oct. 25, 1897, Manila, P.I.

Mathys, Frederick, Nov. 2, 1901, Fort Brady, Mich.

Maxson, Llewellyn M., Aug. 3, 1900, Jackson Barracks, La.

Merrill, Andrew J., June 4, 1897, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Mills, Milton A., May 29, 1900, Washington Barracks, D.C.

Mitchell, Marion L., Aug. 27, 1903, Fort Miley, Cal.

Moberg, Charles A., Jan. 3, 1899, Manila, P.I.

Morrison, William D., Dec. 5, 1899, Manila, P.I.

Murray, James A., Jan. 24, 1900, Manila, P.I.

Nelson, Alexander, July 28, 1900, Fort Monroe, Va.

Nissen, Ludwig, Nov. 8, 1901, General Hospital, Presidio of
San Francisco, Cal.

O'Brien, Patrick E., Sept. 24, 1902, Fort Mansfield, R.I.

O'Connell, Daniel, Jan. 17, 1907, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

O'Connor, James, May 16, 1904, Manila, P.I.

O'Keefe, John J., Nov. 18, 1898, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Parsons, Denard L., Dec. 10, 1904, Manila, P.I.

Payne, William, Dec. 21, 1901, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

Petersen, Peter, April 20, 1900, Manila, P.I.

Phillips, Enbraim C., July 7, 1904, Manila, P.I.

Phillips, William P., Oct. 3, 1906, Manila, P.I.

Power, James, June 6, 1900, Manila, P.I.

Quinn, James P., Dec. 21, 1901, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

Redding, Charlie, March 25, 1905, office purchasing commis-

sary, San Francisco, Cal.

Reese, William W., Sept. 21, 1900, Fort Omaha, Neb.

Reuter, William, Oct. 11, 1897, Manila, P.I.

Robinson, Thomas, Sept. 18, 1900, transport Logan.

Rohde, Ferdinand, Oct. 5, 1899, office purchasing commis-

sary, St. Louis, Mo.

Ross, August J., March 17, 1899, Manila, P.I.

Ross, Edward, May 27, 1901, Fort Columbia, Wash.

Rumpf, Richard F., May 9, 1898, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Ryan, John L., May 10, 1900, Havana, Cuba.

Saddler, Middleton, May 3, 1906, Manila, P.I.

Saiter, John, Oct. 1, 1898, Fort Crook, Neb.

Sandstrom, Charles, April 15, 1901, Fort Worden, Wash.

Sauer, John M., Jan. 20, 1903, transport Thomas.

Schiller, Frederick, Sept. 14, 1899, Fort Lincoln, N.D.

Schiller, Julius, Aug. 6, 1898, Havana, Cuba.

Schwar, Joseph, March 24, 1906, Manila, P.I.

Scott, Richard M., May 16, 1901, U.S.A.T. Burnside.
Shaffer, Samuel W., May 16, 1901, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
Simesen, Charles W., Oct. 15, 1898, Fort McIntosh, Alaska.
Smart, Alexander, Dec. 21, 1896, Fort Liscom, Alaska.
Smith, Byron K., Aug. 3, 1900, Presidio San F., Cal.
Smith, John, Dec. 20, 1902, Key West Barracks, Fla.
Smith, Louis W., May 16, 1899, Manila, P.I.
Spaney, Paul L., May 26, 1902, Manila, P.I.
Steere, Henry A., April 28, 1904, Fort Williams, Me.
Steiner, Emil H., March 29, 1898, Fort Riley, Kas. (School
for Bakers and Cooks).

Stephen, Charles, Nov. 8, 1897, Manila, P.I.
Stubley, John W., May 21, 1898, Manila, P.I.
Summerlin, John D., Jan. 3, 1899, Fort Mott, N.J.
Swanson, Charles, June 30, 1903, Manila, P.I.
Taft, Louis R., June 30, 1902, Fort McDowell, Cal.
Thompson, George, Dec. 10, 1904, under orders for P.I., to
sail Dec. 5, 1907.

Thompson, Joseph, Jan. 3, 1899, Guanajay, Cuba.

Thompson, Karl J., Oct. 1, 1898, Manila, P.I.

Tilford, John W., May 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.

Titus, Charles W., May 7, 1898, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Tobin, William J., Sept. 26, 1900, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

Turner, John M., Jan. 17, 1898, Fort Washington, Md.

Ueberwald, Louis, Jan. 12, 1903, Office Purchasing Commiss-

sary, Newport News, Va.

Underwood, W. E., Nov. 27, 1906, Caibarien, Cuba.

Vogler, Sigmund, Jan. 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.

Walcott, Charles, April 25, 1903, Office Purchasing Commiss-

sary, Omaha, Nebr.

Walker, William J., Dec. 8, 1906, Manila, P.I.

Wallstein, Andrew, Jan. 14, 1892, Fort McDowell, Cal.

Walser, John C., Nov. 18, 1898, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Weber, Anton, March 8, 1901, Fort Revere, Mass.

Webster, Francis, Dec. 21, 1901, Camp Capt. John Smith,

Jonestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.

White, James F., March 11, 1907, Fort Missoula, Mont.

Wikander, John, Dec. 9, 1898, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Wilson, John B., March 28, 1898, Fort Lawton, Wash.

Wilson, Rene, Oct. 11, 1900, Fort Leveit, Me.

Wood, Arthur G., March 8, 1898, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Woods, James P., Oct. 1, 1898, Manila, P.I.

Wunderlich, Emil H., Dec. 21, 1901, Fort William H. Harri-

son, Mont.

Ziesing, Joseph, July 20, 1898, Manila, P.I.

SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following is a list of sergeants first class, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., according to date of appointment:

Marshall, Frank M., March 13, 1863, A.S.O., Washington, D.C.

Dawson, Thomas, March 25, 1876, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Erick Philip F., Feb. 12, 1884, Springfield Armory, Mass.

Bunger, Henry, April 17, 1886, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Schuylar, Wildrid H., May 7, 1886, Fort Robinson, Neb.

Loth, Herman, April 11, 1887, Fort Mason, Cal.

Clark, Isaac C., March 12, 1888, Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.

Vennemann, Heinrich, March 12, 1888, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Gerathy, Robert F., Nov. 26, 1888, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

Trute, James M., Dec. 18, 1888, Fort Logan, Colo.

Koepke, Henry, June 20, 1889, Philippines Islands.

Leahy, Michael, June 20, 1889, Co. B, Hospital Corps.

Klemand, George, Jan. 8, 1890, Fort Worden, Washington.

Robbins, Archibald, Dec. 5, 1890, Fort Wayne, Mich.

Lommel, Nicolas, Jan. 12, 1891, Manila, P.I.

Burg, Robert, Feb. 5, 1891, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Copping, John B., Feb. 12, 1891, Philippines Islands.

Dykstra, Joseph, Feb. 17, 1891, Fort Scriven, Ga.

Wagnitz, Edward J., Sept. 14, 1891, Philippines Islands.

Nickel, August, Dec. 18, 1891, Fort Mackenzie.

Lyon, William H., Sept. 24, 1892, Fort Mansfield, R.I.

Vane, Patrick P., Sept. 24, 1892, C.S.O., San Francisco, Cal.

Hartford, George A., Jan. 11, 1893, Fort McDowell, Cal.

Aiseman, Wolf, May 3, 1893, C.S.O., Philippines Div., Manila.

Silverthorne, Alfred E., May 3, 1893, A.S.O., San Francisco.

Baird, James W., May 3, 1893, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

Robertson, David, July 6, 1893, Fort Jay, New York.

Neate, John S., Dec. 21, 1893, Washington, D.C.

Kruck, Charles A., Dec. 21, 1893, Philippines Islands.

Walter, Emil, Dec. 21, 1893, Philippines Islands.

Temple, Oscar F., Dec. 21, 1893, Fort Wingate, N.M.

Nan Kervis, John, Dec. 21, 1893, Philippines Islands.

Schmitz, Lewis J., Dec. 21, 1893, Philippines Islands.

Smit, Charles L., May 23, 1894, A.S.O., Dept. of Lakes, Chicago.

Livingston, William C., Jan. 11, 1898, Fort McDowell, Cal.

Haughay, Patrick, Jan. 11, 1898, Fort Worden, Washington.

Boyle, James H., Feb. 21, 1898, Philippines Islands.

Looby, Patrick, April 26, 1898, Fort Davis, Alaska.

Vitou, Benjamin, June 3, 1898, Fort Bayard, N.M.

Arnold, George H., June 3, 1898, Philippines Islands.

Steinel, Louis, Sept. 21, 1901, Fort Baker, Cal.

Lothrop, James N., Nov. 20, 1901, Fort De Moines, Ia.

Hicks, George W., Nov. 20, 1901, Fort De Soto, Fla.

Bitterman, Theodore, Nov. 20, 1901, Philippines Islands.

Kennedy, Leo E., Nov. 20, 1901,

JEROME SACCOME, Ltd.

Wine and Spirit Merchants
to the Army and Navy

and

Importers of
Havana and Manila Cigars
at Gibraltar, Portsmouth and
Chatham, England.

Telegraphic Addresses : { Saccone, Gibraltar.
Saccone, Portsmouth.
Saccone, Chatham.

Weber, Eugene, Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
Kelly, Maurice, Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
Hamner, James F., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
Tyler, Benjamin F., Sept. 9, 1904, Co. B, Hosp. Corps.
England, Thomas M., Sept. 9, 1904, Fort Ward, Wash.
Zerbin, August, Sept. 9, 1904, Fort Myer, Va.
Schall, George H., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
Hardenbrook, Burton, Sept. 9, 1904, Fort Preble, Me.
Weir, Samuel A., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
Murphy, William F., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
Oole, Edward, Sept. 9, 1904, Fort Hunt, Va.
Thomas, William H., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippine Islands.
Goodwin, Thomas G., Dec. 14, 1905, G.H. Presidio S.F., Cal.
Koon, Samuel J., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
Evans, William D., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Howell, Percy C., Dec. 14, 1905, Washington, D.C.
Reynolds, George, Dec. 14, 1905, transport Kilpatrick.
Weinberg, Max, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Gavagan, Edward D., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Bent, Joseph W., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Phillips, Ira B., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Lyons, Andrew J., Dec. 14, 1905, Cuba.
Irving, Robert B., Dec. 14, 1905, transport Thomas, S.F., Cal.
Cameron, Rush, Dec. 14, 1905, transport McClellan.
Howard, Marshall S., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Reiter, Harry J., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Moultrie, S.C.
Donston, Ulysses G., Dec. 14, 1905.
Sweeney, James, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Salmon, Thomas, Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Bayard, N.M.
Long, Clymer B., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Williams, Frederick R., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Herring, Frederick, Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Lawton, Wash.
Hockelman, Christian A., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Riley, Kas.
Hayes, Arthur W., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Morgan, Ala.
Anderson, Valdemar C., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Clark, Texas.
Greene, Edgar O., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
George, William, Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Andrews, Mass.
Kjennerud, Hans, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Breitsprecher, August, Dec. 14, 1905, San Juan, P.R.
Ransom, Louis, Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Kauffman, Emmett C., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Fuller, Harry N., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Hare, Richard F., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Luse, William E., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Young, George C., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
Heaslit, Frederick J., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Bayard, N.M.
Sinclair, Isadore J., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Meade, S.D.
Van Allen, Algernon, Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Logan, Colo.
Pattison, Fred L., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Hermann, Christopher, Aug. 19, 1907, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Nolan, Archie, Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
Stevenson, Ephraim, Aug. 24, 1907, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Berkowitz, Alexander, Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
Norman, Alfred J., Aug. 24, 1907, Company B.
Wetherby, Herbert E., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Douglas, Utah.
Morehouse, Arthur, Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Riley, Kas.
Brown, Arthur E., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Weber, G. Bruno, Aug. 24, 1907, Transport Sumner.
Walter, Chester C., Aug. 24, 1907, West Point, N.Y.
Frazer, Alexander, Aug. 24, 1907, Company C.
Taylor, Reginald E., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Holland, Henry, Aug. 24, 1907, Cuba.
Meyer, Walter G., Aug. 24, 1907, Philippine Islands.
Cochran, Alexander, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippine Islands.
Williamson, William H., Aug. 24, 1907, Company C.
Crampton, Wesley E., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Stein, Leslie H., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort De Soto, Fla.
von Oehsen, Herman, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippine Islands.
Duignan, John, Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Barnaby, Charles D., Aug. 24, 1907, Cuba.
Timbrook, Dell, Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Douglas, Utah.
Freeman, Aaron, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippine Islands.
Robinson, Daniel W., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Monroe, Va.
MacDonald, Alexander, Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Anderson, Bernhard, Aug. 24, 1907, Company B.
Brown, John O., Aug. 24, 1907, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Lyda, William K., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Bayard, N.M.
Donovan, Daniel C., Aug. 24, 1907, C.S.O., Dept. of Missouri,
Omaha, Neb.
Mason, Benjamin F., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Dixen, William, Aug. 24, 1907, Depot of Recruits and Casuals,
Fort McDowell, Cal.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY. DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Major Gen. John F. Weston ordered to command. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tinker H. Bliss, U.S.A.
Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal.
Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bka., Wash.
Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.
Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, U.S.A., in temporary command.
Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.
Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Ft.

Flagler, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—D and I, Ft. Clark, Texas, H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Hdqrs. and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, K, L and M sailed from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5, 1907; Troops D, H and I will sail from San Francisco for Manila March 5, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908. Hqrs. and eight troops will take station at Ft. Clark, Tex., and four troops at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Headquarters, band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, G and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, I, K and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A*, B*, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

*On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st Ft. Lovett, Me. 86th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 87th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

3d Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 88th Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

4th Ft. DuPont, Del. 89th Ft. Banks, Mass.

5th Ft. Williams, Me. 90th Ft. McKinley, Me.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va. 91st Jackson Bks., La.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass. 92d Ft. Flagler, Wash.

8th Ft. Preble, Me. 93d Ft. Stevens, Ore.

9th Ft. Warren, Mass. 94th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

10th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 95th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

11th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 96th Ft. Warren, Mass.

12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 97th Ft. Adams, R.I.

13th Ft. Monroe, Va. 98th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

14th Ft. Greble, R.I. 99th Ft. Morgan, Ala.

15th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 100th Ft. Terry, N.Y.

16th Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 101st Ft. Totten, N.Y.

17th Ft. Washington, Md. 102d Ft. Adams, R.I.

18th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 103d Ft. Howard, Md.

19th Ft. Caswell, N.C. 104th Ft. Washington, Md.

20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 105th Presidio, S.F., Cal.

21st Ft. Howard, Md. 106th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

22d Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 107th Ft. Preble, Me.

23d Ft. McKinley, Me. 108th Ft. Worden, Wash.

24th Ft. McKinley, Me. 109th Ft. Greble, R.I.

25th Ft. Miley, Cal. 110th Ft. Adams, R.I.

26th Ft. Flagler, Wash. 111th Ft. Dade, Fla.

27th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 112th Ft. DuPont, Del.

28th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 113th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

29th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 114th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

30th Ft. Worden, Wash. 115th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

31st Ft. Caswell, N.C. 116th Ft. Scriven, Ga.

32d Ft. Baker, Cal. 117th Ft. Adams, R.I.

33d Ft. Columbia, Wash. 118th Ft. Monroe, Va.

34th *Ft. Stevens, Ore. 119th Ft. Mott, N.J.

35th Ft. Monroe, Va. 120th *Ft. Strong, Mass.

36th Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 121st Key West Bks., Fla.

37th Ft. McKinley, Me. 122d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

38th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 123d Ft. Andrews, Mass.

39th Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 124th Ft. Terry, N.Y.

40th Ft. Howard, Md. 125th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

41st Ft. Monroe, Va. 126th Ft. Worden, Wash.

42d Ft. Mott, N.J. 127th *Ft. Fremont, S.C.

43d Ft. Terry, N.Y. 128th Ft. McHenry, Md.

44th Ft. Washington, Md. 129th *Ft. Adams, R.I.

45th Ft. DuPont, Del. 130th Ft. Adams, R.I.

46th Ft. Strong, Mass. 131st *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

47th Ft. Hunt, Va. 132d *Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

48th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 134th *Ft. McHenry, Md.

49th Ft. Williams, Me. 135th *Ft. Totten, N.Y.

50th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 136th *Ft. Hancock, N.J.

51st Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 137th *Ft. Hancock, N.J.

52d Ft. Rodman, Mass. 138th *Ft. Mott, N.J.

53d Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 139th *Ft. DuPont, Del.

54th *Ft. Totten, N.Y. 140th *Ft. Howard, Md.

55th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 141st Ft. McHenry, Md.

56th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 142d *Ft. McHenry, Md.

57th Ft. Monroe, Va. 143d Ft. Washington, Md.

58th Ft. Andrews, Boston 144th *Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

59th *Presidio, S.F., Cal. 145th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

60th Ft. Baker, Cal. 146th *Presidio, S.F., Cal.

61st Ft. Monroe, Va. 147th *Presidio, S.F., Cal.

62d Ft. Worden, Wash. 148th Ft. Baker, Cal.

63d Ft. Casey, Wash. 149th Ft. Casey, Wash.

64th Ft. Miley, Cal. 150th *Ft. Worden, Wash.

65th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 151st Ft. Revere, Mass.

66th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 152d Ft. Banks, Mass.

67th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 153d Ft. Andrews, Mass.

68th Ft. Baker, Cal. 154th *Ft. McKinley, Me.

69th Ft. Monroe, Va. 155th *Ft. Williams, Me.

70th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 156th *Ft. Constitution, N.H.

71st Ft. Casey, Wash. 157th *Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

72d *Ft. Scriven, Ga. 158th Presidio, S.F., Cal.

73d Ft. Monroe, Va. 159th Presidio, S.F., Cal.

74th Ft. Scriven, Ga. 160th Presidio, S.F., Cal.

75th Ft. Morgan, Ala. 161st Ft. Miley, Cal.

76th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 162d *Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

77th Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 163d *Ft. Jackson Bks., La.

78th Ft. Caswell, N.C. 164th *Ft. Monroe, Va.

79th Key West Bks., Fla. 165th *Ft. Monroe, Va.

80th Key West Bks., Fla. 166th Ft. Monroe, Va.

81st Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 167th Ft. Monroe, Va.

82d Ft. Totten, N.Y. 168th Ft. Monroe, Va.

84th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 169th Ft. Monroe, Va.

85th Ft. Casey, Wash. 170th Ft. Monroe, Va.

MESSING IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

The London naval paper, *The Fleet*, devotes a large amount of space in its September number to the canteen and victualling arrangements in H.M. Fleet, based upon the report of a committee appointed to inquire into these subjects, of which Rear Admiral Login was chairman.

About thirty per cent. of the commanding officers and men asked for an official canteen, but the committee decline to recommend it, believing that better results would be obtained from a contractor whose business interests would compel him to cater to individual tastes. The following is recommended as a standard ration:

Service afloat (including sea-going ships with nucleus crews): One pound bread (or three-fourths pound bread and one-fourth pound trade flour), half-pound fresh meat, one pound fresh vegetables, one-eighth pint spirit, four ounces sugar, one-half ounce tea (or one ounce coffee for every one-fourth ounce tea), one-half ounce ordinary or soluble chocolate (or one ounce coffee), three-fourths ounce condensed milk, one ounce jam or marmalade, four ounces preserved meat on one day of the week in harbor, or on two days at sea; mustard, pepper, vinegar and salt as required. Substitute for soft bread when the latter is not available: One-half pound biscuit (new type) or one pound flour.

Substitutes for fresh meat when the latter is not available: (1) Salt pork day—alternate days: One-half pound salt pork, one-fourth split peas; celery seed, one-half ounce to every eight pounds of split peas put into the coppers; one-half pound potatoes (or one ounce compressed vegetables). (2) Preserved meat day—alternate days: Six ounces preserved meat; eight ounces trade flour, three-fourths refined suet, two ounces raisins, or four ounces rice; half-pound potatoes (or one ounce compressed vegetables).

Where vessels are fitted with bakeries, soft bread should be issued every day. Having inspected samples of the biscuits issued in the United States, French, German, Russian and Italian navies, the committee are unable to describe any of these as markedly superior or more palatable, although the present English biscuit is for some reason so unpopular that a trial with something else is advised. In consideration of the service custom of providing a special dinner for Sunday, it is proposed that a mess should be allowed, on one day in the week, to take up no ration of fresh meat, but to draw an additional money allowance in lieu at the present savings rate (four pence per pound).

It is recommended that in cases in which men are thus prevented by the exigencies of the service from using their rations, the Crown should in fairness make some contribution towards the expenses to which they are put in providing themselves with a dinner. The provisions placed on board by the government, and for the due replenishment of which the government is responsible, should also be available for purchase by the men. The mess allowance should be credited to the mess, not to the individual.

As to the canteen, it is proposed that the charge for rent should be uniform according to the following scale of charges per man per annum: In ships of below 250 men, four shillings; 250 to 300, four shillings, six pence; 300 to 350, five shillings; 350 to 400, five shillings, six pence; 400 to 450, six shillings; 450 to 500, six shillings, six pence; 500 to 550, seven shillings; 550 to 600, seven shillings and six pence; 600 to 650, eight shillings; 650 to 700, eight shillings and six pence; 700 to 750, nine shillings; 750 to 800, nine shillings and six pence; 800 men, ten shillings and six pence. There should be an inspector of canteens, a naval officer of suitable experience, held responsible for their working. The canteen committee should be abolished and a finance and scrutiny committee be formed on each ship, to be formed of the following: The executive officer as ex-officio president; a senior lieutenant as vice-president; the accountant officer, who would combine the duties of honorary secretary and honorary treasurer; the medical, or another, officer; together with such representatives of the lower deck as may be detailed, or arranged for, quarterly by the commanding officer for this duty; the duties of this committee will be to decide upon the administration of the ship's fund, inspect and examine canteen goods, and weights and measures, inquire into local prices, and generally supervise the working of the canteen. Catering for the ship's company should be undertaken by the paymaster (under the captain), with a thoroughly competent commissary steward on his staff, trained in the work of feeding large numbers of persons, in a similar manner to the head stewards in large liners. This steward should be entirely distinct from the present ship's steward, and should correspond more with the old general messmen in H.M. troopships. In addition, a

canteen or shop for sundries would be required on board. This would be of small dimensions, and could either be run as a ship's canteen or let to a tenant.

There should be a thoroughly competent staff of cooks and bakers, up-to-date cooking appliances, cold storage, and a free hand within reasonable limits, to the officer in charge of victualling.

The Fleet publishes a letter on the canteen question in the U.S. Navy, and comments upon it at length. The letter is from Paymaster George P. Dyer, U.S.N., who says of our system of naval messes: "The fact is the control of the 'general' mess, in practice, is actually more than ever in the hands of the men, whatever the theory may be. Responsibility is localized and made official, so that any complaint of the food, instead of being fought out at the mess, with nothing done as an end to it, is brought to the mast and, if well founded, the officer concerned has to see that the cause is remedied. And it is wonderful to see how simply and effectively this change works to the real benefit and power of the men. The officers in charge of the mess (the paymaster for the galley and cooking, the executive for mess gear and service after the food leaves the galley) are soon in an awkward position of responsibility, as they should be, in case of real cause for complaint, while frivolous reports are summarily disposed of. On the other hand, when once the confidence of the lower deck is gained in the good intentions of the mess administration, many unavoidable slips are pardoned, just as any good-humored man would pardon them. On the Missouri months at a time would go by without complaint against the mess, which is far from saying that it did not deserve criticism—as when the contractor failed to make the deliveries counted on, or the meal hour was postponed to the damage of some more delicate dish—but that all hands understood the spirit of the administration and tacitly agreed, like the congregation in the frontier church, 'not to shoot the organist, as he was doing his best!' I do not know how far the British man-of-war's man can be depended on to be on the lookout that unfair advantage in prices or quality of goods is not being taken of him, but from several years' experience in active charge of a canteen I am convinced that the perhaps more easy-going American would have no chance against a shopkeeper, no matter how many committees he had solemnly watching. And here again works the charm of having some one person in the Service responsible. Even with our system, immature as it is, the weight of public opinion bears heavily on the officer in charge of the store, and specific complaints can be easily and clearly settled."

PRIZE MONEY.

Discussing the subject of prize money, the London *Globe* says: "The custom is one of great antiquity. As early as 1242 Henry III. recognized the equity of the principle of 'payment by results' by granting a charter to the Cinque Ports to fit out ships to wage war against the French, retaining for the Crown a fifth share of the value of the prizes; and before that, even, we have records of King John allowing prize money, though he fixed no scale of payment and allotted shares at his own discretion.

"It was in the fourteenth century that the distribution of prize money began to be systematized. A fourth of the value of all captures went to the King, a fourth to the owners of the hired ships (vessels privately owned and acquired for war purposes by "arrest and seizure" when necessary), and the rest was divided between all who were present and within sight at the time of the capture, the proportions being one double share to the admiral and a single share to every other man engaged. Following the French model, the shares allotted to the King and the owners of the hired ships were later reduced to tenths, and we find in 1584 that the admiral also, "in consideration of the dignity of his place and the importance of his service," had 'son droit de dixieme.'

"There is extant an agreement between Henry VIII. and Sir E. Howard in 1512, in which the King reserves to himself half the profits and all the ordnance of prizes captured, but that was a special arrangement, and did not last long. Another special agreement made was that for the Cadiz' voyage under Elizabeth, when the Queen, in addition to the wages, granted to the seamen of the expedition the right to one-third of all prizes, with the exception of jewels and treasure, which were to be her perquisites solely. It was about this time that an old privilege of crews, that of being allowed to pillage for themselves on the upper deck of a prize, began to fall into disuse. Each officer under this old pillaging custom had a special perquisite, the captain taking the personal belongings of the defeated commander, the master the best cable and the gunner a piece of ordnance. In cases where the

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value of the booty was small the Crown sometimes supplemented it by a grant.

"In the many wars of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries an enormous amount of prize money was earned by lucky crews. In the Dutch war of 1664 the English are stated to have captured nearly two thousand prizes, valued at six millions sterling, while one of the largest hauls of prize money ever earned in a single operation was that gained by the force that captured *Hannah* in 1762. The navy's share of the prize was £368,092, and Sir George Pocock, who commanded the sea forces in the operations, received £122,697 as his share. Commodore Keppel got £24,539, and to each captain in the victorious fleet was allotted £1,600. The other awards were thus apportioned: Lieutenants, £234; warrant officers, £118; petty officers, £17, and seamen, £3 14s. 9 3d. The army privates employed in the operations each got 4 1s. £8 1-2d., which was rather better than the reward of their comrades afloat."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The United Service Gazette, of London, says: "Economy is a commendable virtue in its way, but that it may be carried to the verge of penuriousness is exemplified in the notification just issued by the War Office that when a coroner's inquest is held on a deceased soldier, a copy of the finding is not to be obtained from the coroner if a fee is demanded. Reports in the public press will be sufficient authority for official record. The financial genius who effected this important saving will, doubtless, receive a substantial increase in his salary, as a sort of make-weight for cutting down such a heavy burden of expense."

Because of the increasing difficulty of obtaining recruits for the Italian army, the government is contemplating curtailing very materially the numbers of those who are at present exempt from military service. The exemptions as they stand at present are drawn up on a very liberal scale, but as the number of enlistments has fallen twenty-five per cent. below the average, it is being sought to increase the area of conscription.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard writes in very unfavorable terms of the French naval arsenals at Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg, Lorient and Rochefort, not one of which is entirely satisfactory. Their output is deficient, and it is mainly because of their deficiencies that no battleship can be built in less than five or six years in France. In addition to these drawbacks they are reported to be hotbeds of anarchy.

The small German turbine steamer *Stettin*, says Engineering, has made some trials off Bornholm Island. She attained an average speed of twenty-five and three-fourths knots. Two torpedoboats of the V series have recently

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Wright's Health Underwear differs from common underwear in that it protects the wearer from catching colds. It is made, as no other underwear is, on the wonderful Wright's loop-fleece principle. Upon the foundation fabric is woven a myriad of tiny loops of wool forming a fleecy lining to the garment. This open woven fleece gives the skin the requisite ventilation, allows the pores to breathe, carries off perspiration and allows it to evaporate outside, leaving the skin dry and healthy.

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been launched at Stettin. Each of these torpedoboats has a displacement of 520 tons and a length of 232 feet 4 inches. The engines are worked up to 10,500 horsepower, and the boats are to steam at rate of thirty knots.

The Greek government has just placed with the firm of Schneider, Canet, an order for 168 guns, including six mountain batteries with a proportionate number of projectiles. Ten thousand highly explosive shells have also been ordered from Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., of England. The total cost of the lot will amount to about £520,000. This is the result of M. Theotokis's successful efforts to reorganize the Greek army.

The British Admiralty has issued an order awarding gratuities to certain dockyard officers in recognition of the prolonged and continuous overtime worked by them, under exceptional circumstances, in connection with the building of the Dreadnought. The gratuities range from \$50 to \$125, and the sixteen recipients are subordinate officers, from foreman of the yard to inspectors.

According to the Neue Militärische Blätter, the machine gun detachments formed in the German army on Oct. 1 of the present year will, as a tentative measure, consist of two-horsed wagons, on which the personnel will not be carried. This is different from the seventeen detachments already existing where the wagons are drawn by four horses and the personnel is carried on the boxes. It is probable, says the same journal, that the old type (four-horsed) of detachments will operate in conjunction with cavalry, as being more mobile than the new type, which will be attached to infantry.

"An Umpire," writing in Blackwood's, on the recent Irish maneuvers, tells with gusto the story of a soldier, who, after fighting with considerable valor in South Africa, obtained, on his return to civil life, a situation in the service of a lady at home. One day his mistress, talking to him about his military career, asked him, "In all your experience in South Africa, what was it that struck you most?" After some cogitation he replied: "Well, ma'am, the thing that struck me most was the number of bullets that missed me."

Russia is reorganizing her fortress system. All the fortresses of the second order, like Sveaborg, just outside Helsingfors, in the Gulf of Finland, Libau, in the Baltic, and Batoum, in the Black Sea, which cannot possibly shelter a defending fleet from an invader, are destined to become open and free ports. Russia will keep up but three military arsenals and ports, Cronstadt, Sevastopol, and Vladivostok.

Cammell Laird and Co., who have been having trouble with the British war authorities, have been restored to the

list of contractors on the following conditions, which they propose to comply with: (1) The reconstruction of the Board of Directors under a new chairman. (2) The retirement of the two managing directors at the Grimesthorpe Works. (3) That no orders, direct or indirect, exclusive of those for armor plates which must as at present be completed at the Cyclops Works, will be given for work to be executed at their Grimesthorpe Works until the Admiralty and War Office are wholly satisfied that the management and working arrangements of that place have been thoroughly reformed.

The total armed forces at present garrisoning India, and exclusive of reserves and volunteers, amounts to some 430,000 men, viz., 72,000 British troops, 158,000 Indian troops, and 200,000 Imperial Service troops. As regards transport for this force, enough has already been organized to supply four divisions. The balance exists in skeleton cadres, that can be filled up by recruitment upon mobilization from already registered animals belonging to private owners.

The British Army Council have decided that wives and children (not on regimental strength) of soldiers, when accompanying the latter on furlough, may be allowed the same facilities for obtaining cheap railway tickets as families which are on regimental strength.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, in the course of an address recently delivered in London, dwelt on the importance of good comradeship in the Navy, remarking that the men must have confidence in one another. "They must be good humored and good natured," he said, "and they must never do anything that might exalt one person at the expense of his comrades. We are now trying to run the fleets by commendation and not by condemnation, and the consequence is that both officers and men have far more confidence and respect for each other."

It is officially announced that the Swiss artillery is being entirely armed with new matériel. The engineers, who have hitherto been armed with the bayonet and the pioneers sword with saw, will in future be provided with the Wetterli yatagan, which also has a saw. This change of armament will be completed by the end of the present year. The collar-harness will be changed for breast-harness. Experiments are still being carried out with regard to a new cartridge for small arms.

The sailing of the Admiralty-owned tank steamer Petroleum for Port Arthur, Texas, marks a new departure in the British navy, as it is the first time the Admiralty has tried the experiment of importing a cargo of oil in its own ships. The Petroleum is expected to be the forerunner of a small fleet of Admiralty-owned tank ships which will be continually employed in meeting the increasing requirements of the British navy for fuel oil. Oil is ousting coal from the furnaces of the British mosquito fleet, and a plan to dot the coast line of the British Isles with oil depots where torpedoboats may replenish their tanks has been decided upon. A fleet of naval tank steamers which will bring the fuel direct from the oil steamers which will bring the fuel direct from the most satisfactory method of keeping these depots supplied.

Lord Kitchener has entered upon a two years' extension of his five years' term as commander-in-chief of the British troops in India, his original term having expired.

Following are the details of the two latest battleships ordered for the Japanese navy: Tonnage, 20,800; speed, twenty knots; horsepower, 20,000; armament, ten 12-inch, twenty 15-c.m. quick-firers, and eight torpedo

SKIN SORE FOR 8 YEARS

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"Up to a week or so ago I had tried many other remedies and several doctors, and spent about three hundred dollars, without any success, but this is today the seventh day that I have been using the Cuticura Remedies (costing \$1.50), which have cured me completely, so that I could work again to-night. My trouble was as follows:—Upon the limbs and between the toes my skin was rough and sore, and also sore under the arms, and I had to stay at home several times because of this affection. I had been suffering for eight years and have now been cured by the Cuticura Remedies within a week. I shall recommend it to my friends. Fritz Hirschlaaff, 24 Columbus Ave., New York, N.Y., March 29 and April 6, 1906."

tubes, four above and four below the water. These ships will cost about \$6,000,000 each, and will be laid down next year.

It is announced that because of criticism of the decision of the Russian Admiralty to purchase the plans for a Russian Dreadnought from Vickers Sons & Maxim, the English shipbuilders, the Russian government has decided to institute a competition, to be open to Russian and foreign firms, for designs for new battleships. The vessels must be built in St. Petersburg, of Russian materials by Russian workmen, and they must be fitted with Russian engines.

According to the Armee-Blatt, the Auto-Hungarian infantry and foot jaegers will be provided with telephonic apparatus, the purchase of which will be distributed over a period of five years.

"In 1900," says the Broad Arrow, "the Pacific was the ocean of the future. In 1907 it is the ocean of the present. So rapidly have events moved indeed that it may be doubted if Europe has had time to see them in proper perspective. It is the people on the spot, Australia and the United States, which do this. From our side of the world it is easy to make light of their fears, though even that is by no means as simple as it was. But proximity to a danger focuses vision as distance never can, particularly when the instinct of self-preservation is sharpened thereby."

The British War Office has drawn attention to the fact that during the partial mobilization of the Portsmouth defenses, which took place between Aug. 28 and 31, it was found that inexperienced telephone operators had great difficulty in keeping up communication between fortresses, owing to the noise from other instruments. The difficulty does not arise in exchanges or in posts where there is only one operator, though possibly several telephones. General officers commanding have been asked to take such steps to obviate this as structural conditions will admit, by isolating each operator, with his telephone, or group of telephones, in a separate compartment.

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SEALED proposals, endorsed, "Proposals for Completing Dry Dock," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., January 18, 1908, and then and there publicly opened, for furnishing the labor and material necessary to complete the granite and concrete dry dock at the Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., now about 15 per cent. completed. Plans and specifications can be seen at the navy yard, named, or at the Bureau, or will be furnished upon deposit of \$100 to secure their return. The present condition of the work can be seen at the navy yard, where further information can also be obtained. R. C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau. December 4, 1907.

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COLONEL CLEM'S COMMISSION.

The reason why Col. John L. Clem, assistant quartermaster general, the "drummer boy of Shiloh," is not a West Pointer is worth relating, says the San Francisco Call. In the early part of Grant's first term Clem obtained an audience with the President.

"Mr. President," he opened the interview, "I wish to ask you for an order to admit me to West Point."

"Why do you not take the examinations?" questioned Grant.

"I did, but I failed to pass."

"That was unfortunate. How did it happen?"

"Why, you see, I was in the war while those other boys of my age were in school."

Clem was barely eighteen then and boyish looking even for his years. He had

made his own way to the President and had no political sponsors to back him.

"What?" exclaimed the President, "you were in the war?"

"Yes, I was in the war four years," and Clem related his experiences.

Grant wrote something which he handed to the young applicant, saying:

"Take this to the Secretary of War. I guess it will fix you all right."

Clem went back to the Secretary of War, who had before received him so coldly as to discourage anyone not endowed with unusual grit, and delivered his note. The Secretary read it and asked:

"Do you know what this is?"

"No," replied Clem, "I suppose it is an order to admit me to West Point."

"Well, it isn't. It's an order to commission you second lieutenant in the Regular Army."

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Help us with Congress, Lord;
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Living in luxury;
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As a just increment
Against life's accident;
Increase our pay.

Make them to see the right,
That we must live, to fight—
Bearing our burdens light,
Paying our way.
We ask no wages, than
Those of the working man.
"See" the Department plan;
Increase our pay.

C. A. C.

THE COLOR LINE.

At the Army and Navy Club in Washington a number of "old-timers" were one evening swapping stories of the Civil War, when General Young told of a soldier in the Army of the Potomac who entertained some unique ideas as to his financial value, as well as of the method by which that value could be realized.

He was a white man, and was detailed for service as a teamster in a train that

was driven for the most part by negroes. The darkies were hired at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, but the white soldiers received no more than their regular pay, sixteen dollars.

The man in question appeared somewhat dissatisfied with this arrangement, and made an application to his captain.

"I should like," he said gravely, "to be appointed a negro by brevet, and be assigned to duty in accordance with my brevet rank!"—December Lippincott's.

The 1908 du Pont calendar is out and presents a most artistic appearance. The subject is Joe Cumming, the famous setter, National Field Trial winner, reproduced from a painting by E. H. Osthause. Under the calendar pad are reproductions of other field trial winners, and a special



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An unusually attractive menu has been recently gotten out by the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, for Thanksgiving. A most tempting array of good things to eat is listed between dainty covers attached to which is a button-hole bouquet of violets and maiden hair ferns.

The Green River Whiskey sold by Cesare Conti, the New York importer and banker, is the whiskey used in United States marine hospitals. Mr. Conti's firm having retained this patronage for the past eight or nine years.

Important to Everybody

When minor ailments and derangements are, by neglect or wrong treatment, allowed to threaten a serious disturbance of the general health, it is important to everyone that the best remedy should be indicated.

Experience proclaims that such a remedy is found in

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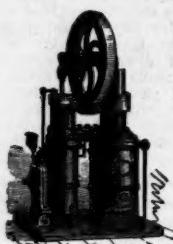
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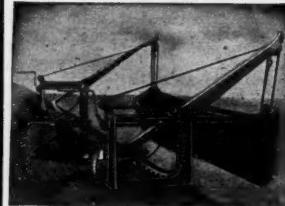
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